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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 272



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. REJECTS SOVIET ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSAL

OW051256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 4 (XINHUA)--The United States today dismissed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's latest arms offer as "unacceptable" and an attempt to "avert attention from the enormous growth" of the Soviet military capabilities.

Speaking to representatives of the socialist international in Moscow yesterday, Brezhnev reportedly proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union reduce their arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by two-thirds by 1990.

David Gergen, White House communications director and spokesman, in a statement today said, "We are familiar with the Soviet proposal for phased reductions from an alleged current balance. The Soviet 'balance' is based on selective use of data and is not a meaningful basis for negotiations."

He said negotiations should focus on land-based nuclear missile systems controlled by NATO and the Soviet Union. By including the independent British and French nuclear forces as well as Western nuclear weapons in aircraft and submarines, he said, the Soviets are "seeking to have more weapons" than the United States.

By disregarding the threat posed to NATO from Soviet systems based east of the Urals with sufficient range and mobility to target Western Europe, he said, Brezhnev's proposal thus "needlessly complicates the negotiations at an early stage."

Gergen said the United States was continuing "to press for an agreement on President Reagan's 'zero option' proposal, which would totally eliminate the most threatening intermediate-range nuclear systems on both sides."

The White House today simultaneously announced that President Reagan has issued a separate statement in which he disclosed that the United States on February 2 proposed a draft treaty to the Soviet Union, embodying his November 18 proposal to forego the planned deployment of 572 medium nuclear missiles in Europe if the Soviet Union dismantled its SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S., SAUDI ARABIA FORM JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE

OW091622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--The United States and Saudi Arabia agreed to establish a joint committee for military matters, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced today at a press conference in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, according to Western news reports.

The joint military committee, similar to bilateral agreements the United States has with Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan, will be headed by the two defense ministers who will meet annually.

Weinberger said at the conference that he and Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al Sa'ud had agreed on all measures necessary for the sale of U.S. airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes to Saudi Arabia.

He disclosed for the first time that the U.S. AWACS will remain on station in Saudi Arabia until the Saudis' own planes arrive in late 1985. Prince Sultan did not mention the new military committee at the conference, appearing to play down military ties between the two countries. He stressed that the cooperative relationship between the two countries was not based on "military endeavors" but on areas such as economics and technology.

The prince also mentioned at the conference that during his three days of talks with Weinberger he urged the Reagan administration to take a strong stand against what he called "stupid action taken by Israel."

Weinberger left Saudi Arabia for Oman today.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AIPO GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS

OW070252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)--ASEAN's Inter-Parliamentary Organisation (AIPO) ended its 5-day 4th general assembly in Kuala Lumpur today with the adoption of a joint communique giving full support to the declaration and resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea and calling on the superpowers to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur.

The declaration and resolution on Kampuchea, as endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly at its 36th session, demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea for the Kampucheans to elect their own government.

The AIPO joint communique said that a political solution of the Kampuchean conflict was vital for the realisation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

On Afghanistan, it said, the assembly reaffirmed the various resolutions of the United Nations, the non-aligned movement and the organisation of Islamic conference on Soviet military intervention in that country and its ensuing effects. It urged the Soviet Union to withdraw unconditionally from Afghanistan.

The assembly also called for the settlement of the Palestinian problem which it identified as the central issue in the Middle East conflict.

The 5th AIPO general assembly is scheduled to be held in Manila in September 13-17 this year.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIGNIFICANCE OF HAIG MIDEAST VISIT DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 82, p 6

[Article by Chen Jichang [7115 4480 2490]: "What is the Significance of Haig's Mideast Visit?"]

[Text] The American Secretary of State Alexander Haig had just concluded the Brussels meeting of the foreign ministers of NATO nations when he abruptly left for the Mideast where he paid a widely covered visit to Egypt and Israel from the 12th through the 15th of January.

This meeting was conducted after the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights when the Mideast situation was in a state of great change and various forces were being reorganized.

The Israeli act of expansion caused the Arab States to make sharp and vigorous protests and also brought about an awakening within the Arab States. At the turn of the year the heads of Arab States had frequent meetings in which they tried to find a coordinated point of view, iron out differences and strengthen unity. A few leaders proposed that the 12th Conference of Heads of Arab States be reconvened. This means that the Arab States are succeeding in strengthening their unity and in improving their joint strength.

Not long ago, a "friendly" dispute broke out between Israel and the United States. Israel's reckless act of annexing the Golan Heights severely upset American Mideast strategy. The Americans issued a memorandum stating they would break off strategic cooperation with Israel and moreover in the United Nations Security Council voted in favor of the resolution condemning the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. However, these two proper acts by the United States not only did not stop Israel, they actually provoked sarcastic remarks from Begin. The United States had no choice but to appease Begin and smooth the matter over by announcing that it was a thing of the past.

Another item in the background of Haig's Mideast visit is that according to the Camp David Accords Israel is to have completely withdrawn from the Sinai Peninsula by April 25th. Some people believe that a major goal of Haig's visit was to urge Egypt and Israel to speed up the talks on Palestinian autonomy and thus continue the "peace talks" set up in the Camp David Accord. This would ensure the continued exclusion of the Soviet Union and guarantee the American monopoly over Mideast conditions.

Haig had originally planned that prior to the complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula, Israel and Egypt would already have reached an "agreement in principle" on the question of Palestinian autonomy and would moreover have increased the scope of the "peace talks." At present, Egypt and Israel have only agreed that Israel would completely withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula at the very latest by the end of April, and the future of the autonomy talks is still very vague. According to reports, Haig once used powerful pressures to force Egypt to make concessions to Israel. Egyptian leaders, however, made it clear to Haig that Egypt would brook no concessions on the issue of the rights of the Palestinian people. Israel stubbornly continues to see the Palestinians as its enemy. The United States is partial toward Israel and refuses to engage in direct talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organization, even refusing to recognize the authority of the Palestinians. Haig had no choice but to admit that "there were considerable differences between all parties" and that there still were "enormous obstacles" to the talks.

A recent editorial in an English newspaper says that the American Mideast policy is "a makeshift policy which can only respond to a crisis and lacks any original ideas." People can only wonder if Haig's Mideast trip will provide any remedies for the inability of American Mideast policy to cope with the situation.

It is of interest to note that at the same time as Haig's Mideast visit the Soviet Union was taking diametrically opposed steps by inviting an Arab nation foreign minister to visit Moscow and thus demonstrate their "support" of Arab nations. It is said that the Soviet Union is still quietly exploring the possibility of forming relations with a gulf state in the hopes of gaining entry to the gulf area. These new moves by the Soviet Union unquestionably are a challenge to Haig's Mideast visit and are another indication of the fierce contention in the Mideast between the Soviet Union and the United States.

CSO: LCO/BS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ENDS 4-DAY VISIT TO UNITED STATES

OW061838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 5 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak left here tonight at the end of his four-day visit, with promises to carry on cooperation with the United States and pledges to hold fast to Egypt's position for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

At a press conference here this afternoon, Secretary of State Alexander Haig described Mubarak's visit as "highly successful" which, he said, has "deepened and broadened" the relationship between the United States and Egypt and confirmed the "continuing conformity of views on peace, justice and security and strengthened that convergence of views."

"Full autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza was the focal point of the discussions Mubarak held with President Reagan and U.S. officials. The two presidents reviewed their mutual commitment to the Camp David peace process and pledged to work with Israel to bring about the "full autonomy" although they continued to differ over the matter of involving Palestinians in those efforts, it was learned.

President Mubarak insisted that the Palestinian people should have the right to self-determination and the right to a "national entity" and urged the United States to move a step further and start an "American dialogue with the Palestinians." Washington reportedly stressed "full autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza as "the first step" prescribed in the Camp David accords in the "resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects." While foreseeing "little likelihood of an early breakthrough" in the Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks, it hoped to push on and pursue a "declaration of principles" through which to achieve the establishment of a "transition process" which will ultimately lead to the "solution of the Palestinian problem."

The United States has recently given more highlight to the peace process while at the same time continuing to stress the need to fight against Soviet threats in the area. Secretary Haig today expressed concern about "external threats" to the area and "threat to internal stability supported and abetted by external threats," by which he clearly alluded to the Soviet Union. But he explained

that "the strategic consensus and peace process are not alternative problems. They are intimately related." "The progress with one contributes to progress in the other and the deterioration of one aggravates the possibility of progress in the other," he noted.

Another major topic of Mubarak's talks here was Egypt's aid requests which the United States met to a certain extent. Egypt is receiving a total aid package of 1.9 billion dollars and needs some flexibility in the assistance program. In this regard the United States and Egypt concluded an agreement yesterday, allowing Egypt to have more authority in the use of one billion dollars in economic aid this year.

In addition, Haig said today that the United States, believing a strong Egypt is essential to the peace and security in the Middle East, considered and continued to support programs designed to modernize Egypt's armed forces as part of Washington's "broad regional effort" in fiscal year 1983. He disclosed that there have been "some improvements" in military aid to Egypt.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'MENA' CITES MUBARAK ON TALKS WITH REAGAN

OW092040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, February 9 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak affirmed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington that non-alignment is Egypt's policy and Egypt adheres to this policy at this particular time more than at any time before, MENA reported today.

The president made the statement while talking to Egyptian journalists, who accompanied him on his tour of West European countries and the United States, on the flight back to Cairo.

Mubarak said that Egypt is not a party to any alliance and will not provide bases for anybody. It is ready to give facilities to the United States only when there are circumstances acceptable to Egypt, he continued.

Mubarak said he told Reagan that there could be no solution to the Middle East problem without solving the Palestinian issue, for it is the core of the Middle East dispute.

Mubarak said he told Reagan that Egypt called back 66 Soviet experts to install some equipment at the iron and steel works and the aluminum factory in (Nag Hamadi), upper Egypt, that have not yet been installed, and that it was natural for Egypt to call those experts because their services were needed.

Mubarak pointed out to Reagan that Egypt would diversify its sources of arms if the United States did not deliver arms and equipment on the dates requested by Egypt.

Mubarak also explained to Reagan the situation in the area, particularly in the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. He asked Reagan to provide aid for those countries, especially to the Sudan which needed substantial and urgent assistance.

Mubarak said his tour was a great success in the field of economic and military cooperation.

On the internal situation in Egypt, Mubarak said no exceptional measures would be taken under any circumstances. "My first and foremost concern is the welfare of 44 million Egyptians and to provide homes and food for these people. Nothing else concerns me," the president said.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S MUBARAK ENDS VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

OW100058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, February 8 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak concluded a two-day visit to West Germany today after talks with federal chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the Middle East situation and bilateral cooperation. The two leaders expressed unanimous support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

At a joint press conference held after their talks, Mubarak and Schmidt said the Palestinian people's right to self-determination must be fully respected in the negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Mubarak reiterated his determination to continue efforts for peace till a comprehensive solution is found to the Middle East problem.

The Palestinian problem is the key to the Middle East issue, he stressed. For a good start, an autonomy executive body should be set up on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip in the framework of the Camp David accords, he said, adding that he was ready to hold talks with all Arab countries.

Schmidt said recognition of the right of all Middle East countries including Israel to exist and the Palestinians' right to self-determination forms the essential prerequisite for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

During his meeting with Mubarak yesterday, West German President Karl Carstens pledged full support for Egypt's peace policy. He also assured the Egyptian president of continued economic aid.

It was reported that while stopping over in Vienna on his way home, Mubarak had talks with Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky on the Middle East situation.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRESIDENT REAGAN PRESENTS BUDGET TO CONGRESS

OW071214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 6 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan submitted to congress today a budget for the fiscal year 1983 that proposes the largest deficit in history--273 billion dollars over the 1982, 1983 and 1984 fiscal years along with a new deep cut through social programs and a record military buildup.

The new budget, formerly scheduled to be presented to congress on February 8, was officially published today.

In his budget message to congress, Reagan acknowledged economic difficulties confronting the country at the end of the first year of his economic recovery program, including recession, high unemployment, high interest rates and incomplete congressional actions. He said all these factors had contributed to "the high, continuing and troublesome federal budget deficits," which he had promised early last year to eliminate by 1984, but given up last September because of the worsening economic situation.

The president noted he had no intention to change his policy, adding, "Our task is to persevere; to stay the course; to shun retreat; to weather the temporary dislocations and pressures."

His budget for the fiscal year 1983, which begins October 1, projects a total spending of 757.6 billion dollars and a revenue of 666.1 billion dollars, leaving a 91.5 billion dollar deficit. It also projects a deficit of 98.6 billion dollars in fiscal 1982 and 82.9 billion in 1984.

A major point of the new budget is a further swath of 27 billion dollars in social program and some other domestic spendings for 1983 in the name of holding down budget deficits. It includes a 12.8 billion dollar reduction in anticipated spending for social benefits, such as Medicaid, Medicare, general welfare, food stamps, child nutrition, unemployment insurance, veterans administration, student loans and federal employee retirement plans, and a 14.2 billion dollar cut in other domestic programs which will also affect the ordinary people's living standards.

While domestic programs will be cut sharply for the second year in a row, defense spending will rise by 33.1 billion dollars to 215.9 billion for 1983, to account for 29 percent of the budget as compared with 24 percent in 1980.

The new budget proposes a "new federalism" program that will shift more than 40 federal programs to the states over the next eight years, and allow for the elimination of 75,000 federal jobs. The programs are slated to cost 30.2 billion dollars in 1983.

For revenues, the budget only projects a 7.2 billion dollar increase in business taxes achieved through loophole closings, a 2.5 billion dollar increase in fees, including those for private use of federal airport, harbor and other facilities, and a 20.3 billion dollar plan to increase revenues through federal property sales.

Reagan warned that the administration seeks no instant relief from the economic problems it faces and he could not promise the American people a miracle. "There is no such panacea," he said.

It was reported that President Reagan's budget sent shock waves through the GOP ranks in congress today, and Republicans and Democrats alike said they doubted his budget recommendations would be favorable to the Republican Party in a by-election year.

Some sources predicted Republicans would spend the next several weeks debating whether to support Reagan's blueprint.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARKED INCREASE IN U.S. MILITARY BUDGET NOTED

OW080915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 8 (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration today proposed sharp increases in military budget for fiscal year 1983 and even higher increases for the following years.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinburger asked the congress today, in an annual budget report, for approval of 258 billion dollars in military spending for fiscal 1983, beginning October 1, 1982, a 13 percent increase over this year after accounting for inflation.

The report also envisioned a 7.4 percent average real growth rate in the defense budget for the next four years, with the figures given for the fiscal years from 1984 to 1987 respectively at 269.8 billion, 297.8 billion, 314.0 billion and 325.9 billion dollars.

Weinburger stressed the threat of Soviet military buildup when explaining the reasons for a highly increased defense budget. "It is the Soviet military effort, its direction and its nature, that drives our defense budget," he said. "The Soviet military power is real and it is the single greatest threat to the United States."

For the last five years, he said, Soviet military program has been about 50 percent larger than that of the U.S. and its military investment has been 80 to 90 percent higher.

Outlining the Pentagon's strategic consideration in planning a military enhancement which gives high priority to conventional warfare, the defense secretary stressed:

--the investment and planning for U.S. conventional forces is no longer determined primarily by the requirement for fighting a war centered in Europe as conceived in the past;

--instead of fighting "two wars" or "one and a half wars," the United States is now prepared to "cope with Soviet aggression, or Soviet-backed aggression, on several fronts."

--changes have been instituted in U.S. defense policy to correct the "fallacy" that a conventional warfare could be a short war.

On America's nuclear strategy, Weinburger stressed, "We will make every necessary effort to prevent the Soviet Union from acquiring (nuclear) superiority and insure the margin of safety necessary for our security." For this purpose, he noted, "The president had to choose not just one new weapon system, but all the major components of our strategic forces at the same time," including bombers, ICBMs, SLBMs, and communications systems.

"Our long-term goal is to be able to meet the demands of a worldwide war," the defense secretary stated.

Mindful of mounting criticism, he asserted that "economic studies have found little difference in the effect of defense and non-defense spending on inflation. Defense spending, like other federal spending, produces something which contributes to the people's welfare."

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR MILITARY EXPANSION IN ASIA EXAMINED

OW051242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Canberra, February 5 (XINHUA)—Giving an overview of Soviet military expansion in Asia, an article in the February issue of the READER'S DIGEST (Australian edition) says that the Kremlin has been building up its military strength "vigorously and aggressively" from the Kurile Islands to Southeast Asia.

While intensifying naval activity in the strategic Strait of Malacca, it is also seeking an "alternative, less conspicuous way" for its warships to slip from the Pacific into the Indian Ocean, the article says.

It says the Soviet Union has garrisoned about 10,000 troops with MI-24 assault helicopters on three of the Kurile Islands, the Soviet outpost which poses "an obvious threat" to the Japanese armored units on the island of Hokkaido. Meanwhile, it has "significantly" beefed up the firepower aimed at Japan from the Soviet mainland.

The Kremlin has replaced its Mig-21 with the more advanced Mig-23 combat fighters in the East, and moved a battery of SS-20 mobile missiles with multiple warheads from Europe to bases near Vladivostok opposite to Hokkaido, the article says.

The Soviet buildup, it goes on, is to give military weight to Moscow's territorial claim over the disputed islands and entails a more direct threat to the United States as well.

"The latest Soviet submarines, fitted with new longer-range missiles, could hit targets in the continental United States from the Sea of Okhotsk, north of Hokkaido," it says, adding that "Japanese and American reports believe the Soviet Union is trying to seal off this sheltered sea from American anti-submarine warfare forces and turn it into a protected launching area for Soviet subs and missiles.

The article says, "The Korean peninsula, too, has been receiving close attention from Soviet military planners" as the Korean strait is "a key link between the Siberian home ports of the Soviet Pacific fleet in the north and the naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam to the south."

The article then points out that the Soviet access to the American-built Cam Ranh Bay has fulfilled Moscow's long-cherished but often frustrated desire for a warmer-water naval base halfway between Vladivostok and the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean region which is politically volatile and economically vital.

It says, "aerial photography shows that the Soviets are operating a supporting pier to tend the nuclear-powered submarines that frequently visit Cam Ranh Bay. Communication intercepts have also picked up voices speaking Russian from the control tower at Danang's military airfield."

It draws attention to the fact that Soviet naval activity has been on the rise in the Strait of Malacca. Soviet destroyers, cruisers and submarines have been passing through the strait at the rate of about six a month, it says.

The Indonesian navy believes, the article says, full submerged Soviet subs have been testing the deeper waters of the Sunda Strait off the southern tip of Sumatra and the Lombok Strait off Bali as alternative, less conspicuous ways of slipping into the Indian Ocean as the Malacca Strait is so shallow that subs must go through full surfaced.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BREZHNEV REJECTS REAGAN'S 'ZERO OPTION'

OW040722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, February 3 (XINHUA)--Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev told two representatives of the Socialist International's disarmament council here today that his government rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "zero option."

The "zero option," he said, meant that "the Soviet Union should liquidate unilaterally all its medium-range missiles" and, therefore, "cannot be called a serious proposal."

He said: "The initial stage of these (Geneva) talks gives rise to certain wariness because of the obvious reluctance of the American side to look for a basis of a mutually acceptable agreement."

He said, "The Soviet Union is prepared already now to reach agreement on the refusal of both sides, the East and the West, to have any types of medium-range weapons aimed at targets in Europe."

He suggested that "it would be possible, for instance to cut by 1990 the present amount of medium-range nuclear armaments by each side to one-third or even less."

He told the socialist representatives that owing to the policy pursued by NATO and, first of all, by the United States, "never before, since the end of World War II, has the situation been so serious."

Observers here note that Brezhnev has for the first time in the new year come out personally to start another round of the Kremlin's "peace offensive."

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUZUKI ADDRESSES TOKYO MEETING ON NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW071524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, February 7 (XINHUA)--About 1,300 representatives of all walks of life from various parts of Japan met here this morning to mark the "day for the return of the northern territories."

The "day" was instituted by the Japanese Government on January 6 of last year to press for the return of the four Soviet-occupied Japanese islands.

Speaking at the meeting, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said that 127 years ago today, the Japan-Russia treaty confirmed the four islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai, as part of Japanese territory. Since the institution of the "day" last year, the movement for the return of the northern territories has further developed throughout the country, he added.

He said he made an inspection of the islands from Nosappu Cape and from an airplane last September. He stressed that today, he was deeply moved by the nationwide movement for the Soviet return of the islands at an early date and he was determined to make efforts to settle the problem.

He said it is "really disappointing that the Soviet Union should disregard the fact and adopt such a stubborn attitude towards the problem of the northern territories."

Zenko Suzuki said his government is determined to stick to the basic policy that a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty can only be signed after the solution of the northern territories problem. It will continue diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union from this firm stand."

Suzuki stated: "A national consensus and the people's resolute support form a powerful force behind diplomatic negotiations. I believe that the Japanese people's desire for the return of the northern territories will certainly be realized."

Rallies, forums, exhibitions and signature collecting campaigns were held today in 41 provinces or cities of Japan to mark the day.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATOR PERCY URGES 'FORWARD' U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

OW090847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 8 (XINHUA)--U.S. Senator Charles H. Percy today called for a "forward looking policy" toward the Middle East region. He warned that failure to do so will "undermine" U.S. relations with countries in the area and "will open the door for further extension of Soviet influence in the vital region."

Speaking at the National Press Club on his recent trip to the Middle East, Senator Percy said that the time will come for the United States to "recognize that a basis must be found for listening directly to and discussing directly with representatives of three and a half million Palestinians." "Their understandable desire for a homeland must be met on a mutually developed negotiated basis reasonably satisfactory to all involved parties, he said.

Commitment to comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors, the senator stressed, "requires that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be addressed, and that the Palestinians must participate in determining their own destiny. A solution cannot be imposed on them."

Expressing his deep concern over Soviet penetration in this region, he said, "The Soviet Union presents a dual threat. The first is a direct military thrust such as the invasion of Afghanistan. The second is through expanded political influence and internal subversion. The former can never be ruled out; the latter is clearly the more immediate danger."

He observed that American efforts to form a strategic consensus against Soviet actions have met a "lukewarm response" from most of the states of the region.

In virtually every substantive conversation he held in 14 Arab countries from Morocco, Oman, Kuwait to Lebanon, the senator said, he heard the same refrain: "The United States does not have a balanced Middle East policy, until that occurs we cannot be too closely associated with you."

Mr. Percy, who is also chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, believed that the time had come for the United States to press ahead with a

broadening of the peace process. "New initiatives must be developed," he said. "No other partner will ever be drawn into the peace process if we refuse to even consider or build upon their initiatives." "In the period beyond April 25, a major objective of our diplomacy must be to involve Israel's key Eastern neighbors in negotiations," he added.

While stressing strong U.S. relations with Israel and assurance of Israeli security, Percy criticized Israeli policies--continued settlement in occupied territories and the "quasi annexation of those territories." "Many Israeli acts seriously harm our relations with Israel's neighbors," he said, "yet a strong American position throughout the Middle East is in Israel's interest as well." He also asserted that Israel cannot expect the United States to continue isolating itself from the world community to defend "questionable or objectionable actions and policies."

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK IMPOSES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON USSR, POLAND

OW061306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] London, February 6 (XINHUA)--The British Government Friday imposed economic and other sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland in connection with the continuation of martial law and the detention of Solidarity Trade Union activists in Poland, the British foreign office announced.

Britain thus became the first of America's allies to announce individual measures against Poland and the Soviet Union since U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced American sanctions in late December.

The British sanctions include travel restrictions on Polish and Soviet diplomats, businessmen and journalists in Britain; a suspension of talks on rescheduling Poland's 1982 foreign debts and a halt in any new credits to Poland; tight control over Soviet fishing in British waters and a reduction in Anglo-Soviet technical cooperation in medicine and public health, environmental protection, agricultural research and atomic energy.

The Soviet and Polish ambassadors were summoned separately to the foreign office Friday where they were handed by British Minister of State Lord Trefgarne the British Government's statements outlining the sanctions.

Announcing the sanctions in the House of Commons, deputy foreign secretary Humphrey Atkins said the measures would ensure that Britain's "relations with the military regime in Poland reflect the abnormal nature of the present situation."

Atkins said Britain, along with other Common Market members, is considering the possibility of increasing interest rates for export aid to the Soviet Union.

A British official said that the British sanctions are in line with a decision agreed on at a NATO council meeting in Brussels in January which says that individual measures against the Soviet Union and Poland will be taken by member countries "in the event the situation (in Poland) does not improve." They were taken after consultations with Britain's NATO partners, he added.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY CITES SRV DECEPTION

OW051551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 5 Feb 82

["Thai Foreign Ministry Speaks Out on Vietnam's Deceptive Peaceful Initiative"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, February 5 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun told reporters today that Vietnam is seeking desperate pretext for taking certain actions of intervention in Thailand's sovereignty.

At a news conference here today, Chet said Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea recently have been intruding into Thailand's territory, and the Vietnamese also have been disseminating deceptive newsreports, distorting facts and accusing Thailand of "intruding" into Kampuchean territory.

Referring to Vietnam's claim that it is willing to end tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border and enter into negotiations with China, Chet said: "Vietnam has put forward one proposal after another and has asked for ceasefire again and again. We know that Vietnamese proposals will not ease tension. They serve only as another way of conducting cheating propaganda. In fact, Vietnam has counted on an end to the fighting at the Sino-Vietnamese border so that it can move more troops into Kampuchea and launch massive mopping-ups against the resistance forces there," Chet said.

Chet noted that while asking the newly elected U.N. secretary general to mediate the Sino-Vietnamese border conflict, Vietnam would not accept or implement the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea. He said this showed that "Vietnam was seeking its own benefits through the United Nations and that Vietnam had no sincerity whatsoever toward the goal of peace."

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. LINKS VENEZUELAN ARMS SALE, SOVIET EXPANSION

OW061248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 5 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government has approved Venezuela's request for purchase of F-16 aircraft disclosed James L. Buckley, under-secretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, when testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today.

The sale, including 18 F-16A, 6 F-16B aircraft and spare parts, amounts to approximately 615 million dollars.

Explaining the government's decision, Buckley stressed that for the last several years, "the Soviets have been the largest source of arms for Third World countries, exceeding U.S. arms deliveries in virtually every major arms category, sometimes by two or threefold and more."

Soviet "arms transfers" to the Third World include sophisticated, high-quality equipment, such as Mig-25 fighters and Nanuchka class patrol craft, he added.

Buckley noted, "Soviet arms are the life blood of Soviet aggression by proxy." "With Soviet arms and support, Vietnamese troops occupy Kampuchea and threaten Thailand; Libya threatens Chad, Tunisia, the Sudan, Egypt and Morocco; Afghan planes and armored units raid Pakistan; and Cuban troops stationed in Angola and Ethiopia threaten regional stability," he charged.

Dwelling on the threat caused by the continuous and massive shipment of Soviet arms to Cuba in the last few years, he said, "The quantity and quality of Soviet arms sent to Cuba, and through Cuba to others, have sharply increased. In 1981, the Soviet Union flooded Cuba with over 63,000 tons of arms, the largest inflow in twenty years." And this is only part of "a decade-long effort by the Soviets to modernize Cuba's forces," he claimed.

Buckley said the U.S. arms sales policy "was designed to help us counter Soviet aggression and Soviet proxies." The sale of F-16s to Venezuela "strengthens our ties with an important nation" and "contributes to the stability of our 'third border,' the Caribbean," he said.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESSIONAL CRITICS QUESTION SALVADOR ARMS AID

OW041412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 3 (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration's policy of shoring up the ruling junta in El Salvador by rushing there more military aid has caused growing concern among the public and is challenged by congressional critics. El Salvador would be a "bottomless pit" and a new "quagmire" for the U.S., some of the critics warned the administration.

While many questioned the wisdom of using increased U.S. influence to counter the Soviet and Cuban interference in the affairs over there, many others pointed to the repressiveness and corruption of the regime in San Salvador.

It was reported the Reagan administration is sending 55 million dollars in "emergency security assistance" to El Salvador in addition to the 65 million dollars in aid to that country approved by congress last December. Similar U.S. aid to El Salvador last year stood at 35 million dollars. As part of the military aid program, the U.S. Government has been training 500 to 600 Salvadoran officer candidates and some 1,000 soldiers in the U.S. Moreover, the administration has disclosed that it would request at least one hundred million dollars' additional aid for the junta in the next fiscal year.

"You have resurrected the state department's response to Vietnam: if it does not work, try more of it," democratic representative Gerry Studds chided Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who had been busy during the past few days testifying before one congressional committee after another to explain the administration's ideas and to solicit congressional support.

Studds dismissed as a "total whitewash of what is happening in El Salvador" President Reagan's "certification" that the Salvadoran junta is ending rights abuses and making progress toward political and economic reforms. He added: "I don't know why it is in the best interest of my government to support this terrorism (by the junta)." He warned, "This country is being led into a quagmire." Another democratic representative, Clarence D. Long, told Enders that he regarded El Salvador as a "bottomless pit."

Studds and two other democratic representatives introduced a resolution yesterday to overturn the president's "certification" of January 28. If passed, the resolution would cut off future military aid for El Salvador.

This motion was endorsed beforehand by Republican representative Claudine Schneider who pointed out that "horror stories continue to come out of" El Salvador.

The NEW YORK TIMES reported on January 31 that "by late fall, the American military had come to the view that the situation in El Salvador was deteriorating" despite the U.S. aid with arms and military advisers. This is because, THE WASHINGTON POST observed, the rebellion "results from poverty, social inequality and long histories of brutally repressive military dictatorship." Even without outside instigation, some government officials were reported to have acknowledged, "there would be a serious civil conflict in El Salvador," given the political situation in that country as it was.

An editorial in today's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said, "The American public cannot but have misgivings about pouring in more and more U.S. military and economic assistance without clear-cut evidence that the government (of Salvador) is stopping killing of unarmed civilians and gaining popular support."

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WIEJACZ DEMANDS NO CSCE DISCUSSION ON POLAND

OW061926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, February 6 (XINHUA)--Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz declared that Poland "cannot agree to using Poland's affairs for the further poisoning of international atmosphere and escalation of tension."

In an interview with the Polish press agency (PAP), Wiejacz said should the Madrid meeting of the European security conference discuss the Polish issue and interfere in Poland's internal affairs, Poland would not take part in the meeting.

The follow-up meeting of the European security conference will resume in Madrid on February 9. It is reported that since the proclamation of martial-law in Poland last year, a number of Western countries have voiced the view that the Polish problem be discussed at the Madrid meeting. This has brought about strong reaction from the Polish authorities.

On January 21-22, the Polish Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum to the 34 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act, firmly opposing the discussion of the Polish problem at the Madrid meeting. A few days later, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland W. Jaruzelski said in parliament that his country was not going to stand before any self-appointed tribunal.

Wiejacz reiterated this stand. He said the Polish Government had repeatedly pointed out that it was not Poland's intention to discuss in Madrid both the internal affairs of other states and Poland's internal matters.

"We cannot accept the flagrant violations of principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in internal affairs," he stressed.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN PRESS AGENCY CITES CEAUSESCU ON ECONOMY

OW062010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, February 5 (XINHUA)--Romania's net industrial output value in 1981 increased 4 percent as against the planned target of 8.1 percent, and the output value of industrial commodities increased 2.6 percent.

The figures were revealed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the republic, in a speech in Brasov today, according to the Romanian press agency.

Ceausescu said that it was imperative to focus the country's development on improvement of the technology and quality of products and strengthening of raw material and energy production.

In foreign trade, Ceausescu said, Romania enjoyed a favourable balance of payments last year. The total value of export saw a 11 percent increase over the previous year while the total value of import decreased by 7 percent. As for trade with free foreign currency exchange areas, the total value of export increased by 13 percent and that of import decreased by 12 percent. He was not quite satisfied with such progress, saying that Romania should export more commodities.

Ceausescu said that the national income saw a 2 percent increase last year while people's cash income increased by 6 percent. He said this was not a good thing because the increase of people's income should not be greater but lower than that of the national income.

Ceausescu stressed big efforts would be made in agricultural production this year so as to ensure supplies in connection with the urban people. He said that the prices of agricultural produce would rise by some 30 percent this year. After the increased production costs were deducted, the farmers' income would go up by 25 percent, which would reduce the gap between the incomes of industry and agriculture. Ceausescu said that it was imperative to establish a proper ratio between the two so as to keep an enough labour force and increase it for agricultural production. In many rural areas, old people go in for farming. The government plans to ask a number of urban workers, particularly those who are unskilled or have just acquired skills, to go back to agricultural production.

He said that it was imperative to raise the selling prices of agricultural foodstuff by 35 percent on the average in conformity with the rising agricultural production costs and farm produce prices. Meanwhile, the real income of workers and functionaries would register a 1.5 percent increase on the average by the end of the year as compared with a year earlier to cope with the rising prices and the subsidies given to the 4.8 million children would also increase accordingly. In order to keep a proper ratio between higher and lower wages, the income of about 100,000 people, including the president, ministers and department heads, would not go up, Ceausescu said.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH, SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS POLAND

OW060834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Stockholm, February 5 (XINHUA)--French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson ended his two-day visit to this country today, having discussed with his Swedish counterpart, Ola Ullsten, the Polish crisis.

He said at a press conference given by the two ministers yesterday that his government is not in favor of taking sanctions against Poland at present. But, he added, "If the situation deteriorates, say, if the Soviet Union intervenes directly, that will be a different matter."

The Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe, situation in Central America, questions concerning Asia, the United Nations and economic aid to Third World countries were also discussed by the two ministers.

Cheysson was granted an audience by King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and conferred with prime minister. [as received]

At the press conference, Cheysson explained the French position on nuclear disarmament and the "peace movement." "Only by possessing nuclear arms ourselves can we achieve a nuclear balance," he said. He told the reporters that the number of Soviet armored cars in Eastern Europe "is three times that of ours, while the number of light aircraft is four times, and artillery, five times," and "that is why we need nuclear arms."

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND ANNOUNCES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL REFORMS

OW090855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--The Polish Government has launched a program on economic and social reform which stressed production based on raw materials available at home, restructuring of economy to limit dependence on imports and stronger trade ties with East European countries.

The program, made public in the form of a communique in all major Polish newspapers, was adopted last Friday at a meeting of the Council of Ministers presided over by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, according to reports reaching here.

The communique called for public discussion of a possible resumption of trade union activity. The discussion will focus on a report which a committee under Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski will produce later this month.

The communique said, "Authentic, independent and self-governing representation of professional and social interests of the working people should be harmoniously linked with the supreme aim of strengthening the state and socialist democracy."

The communique went on to say, "The organisational development of the trade union movement should depend on the will of the working people and of the labor force as a whole, expressed in conditions of peace and responsibility for the future of Poland."

Observers noted that the communique made no mention of the Gdansk agreements of August 1980, which gave birth to the Solidarity union.

Other actions to be taken under the reform program include:

--switch production to articles that can be made from raw materials available at home, and expand trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

--restructure the economy to promote "economic sovereignty and limit...excessive dependence on imports."

--re-orient production to help agriculture and "attain self-sufficiency in food."

--improve the system of wages, pensions, compensation for price increases, housing, city transport and telecommunications.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VNA' REPORTS VISIT BY USSR'S NIKOLAY OGARKOV

OW061856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA)--Chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Nikolay Ogarkov, paid an official and goodwill visit to Hanoi from February 3 to 6, according to a Vietnamese News Agency report.

At a meeting with Ogarkov, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, described the visit as an "important development" in the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Ogarkov reaffirmed that the Soviet Union "would always side with Vietnam," and give it "all possible aid."

Pham Van Dong also expressed satisfaction with, and high appreciation of, the outcome of the discussions between senior Soviet and Vietnamese officers. He extended deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its "great, effective and all-round support" to Vietnam.

During his stay in Hanoi, Ogarkov held several rounds of talks with Vietnamese minister of national defence, Van Tien Dung, and chief of the general staff, Le Trong Tan. Details of the talks are not available.

REUTER reported from Bangkok that Ogarkov's visit to Hanoi has caused speculation among diplomats in Thailand. Some see that the Soviet Union was perhaps seeking "extra facilities" for its navy and air forces at former United States bases Danang and Cam Ranh Bay in southern Vietnam.

Ogarkov left Hanoi for Phnom Penh today.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'PHNOM PENH RADIO' REPORTS OGARKOV'S DEPARTURE

OW081652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, February 8 (XINHUA)--A senior Soviet military delegation led by first deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces N. V. Ogarkov left Phnom Penh this morning after a three-day visit, according to a radio broadcast monitored here today from Phnom Penh.

The Soviet military delegation arrived in Phnom Penh on February 6 after visiting Vietnam. The two visits occurred at a time when the Soviet Union had been increasing its military threat to Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese aggressor troops are engaged in a large-scale invasion against the Kampuchean resistance forces on the Thai-Kampuchean border and Vietnam has been conducting intensive shellings on Thai territory and political intimidation against Thailand.

Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported on February 4 that Ogarkov's visit to Vietnam and Phnom Penh was aimed at boosting the morale of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea in an attempt to strategically expand in the Southeast Asian region.

According to a Phnom Penh Radio broadcast, chief of the Phnom Penh puppet regime Heng Samrin expressed "profound thanks" to the Soviet Union for its moral and material support when he received the Soviet military delegation.

In response, the Soviet delegation pledged its "full support" to the Phnom Penh puppet regime.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH AFRICAN PAPER DISCUSSES 'SECRET' USSR GOLD SALE

OW080314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Gaborone, February 7 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has "entered a secret agreement to sell gold to South Africa," the South African SUNDAY TIMES reported today.

The paper said that at least there is "a new understanding between the world's two greatest gold producers, both faced with a pressing need to raise money to balance their books."

The Soviet Union and South Africa controlled 75 percent of the world's gold market.

The sale is part of a "desperate effort by Moscow to raise enough money to pay for imports of grain, largely from the United States, to offset the largest-ever shortfall in the USSR's own grain crop," the paper said. "Top-ranking Western businessmen who have been visiting Moscow estimate the total sale to South Africa so far could be worth as much as 2,000 million U.S. dollars." It said, "Moscow has also been selling through Zurich, London, Tokyo, and even through direct deals with Middle East oil-producing countries and the Italian jewellery industry."

The paper wrote, "A London source comments, in diamonds, we have seen how De Beers, through its world selling force and market stabiliser, the central selling organisation, has been able to secure cooperation from the Russians, overriding any question of conflicting ideologies, or affections, and whatever is said about it publicly. There is no reason why the same cannot apply in the gold business when pressing mutual, yet also exclusive, national economic interests are at stake."

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ASEAN'S KAMPUCHEA POLICY

OW0515²⁷ Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, February 5 (XINHUA)--Britain today reaffirmed its support to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its stand on the Kampuchean problem.

The British position was made clear by the visiting British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who told a press conference here this afternoon that he had reaffirmed to the Thai Government "the steadfast support of Britain for ASEAN's efforts to secure Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and to make it possible for the Kampuchean people freely to determine their own future."

He said Britain had consistently supported ASEAN's policy with regard to Kampuchea over a quite long time now.

He said that the Thai Government had requested Britain to use its influence in the Common Market to discourage European countries from aiding Vietnam while its troops were in Kampuchea. Britain opposed to such aid and "we certainly would discourage any proposition of more aid to Vietnam," he added.

Lord Carrington toured the Thai-Kampuchean border area this morning and is expected to have an audience with the king and queen of Thailand in Chiang Mai this evening.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUBARAK ON 'PHASED SOLUTION' OF PALESTINIAN ISSUE

OW060826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, February 5 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today called for a phased solution of the Palestinian question which he said is "the core of the Middle East problem." Any declaration of principles of autonomy must be accepted by the Palestinians, he stressed.

The president was addressing the National Press Club here this afternoon at the end of his four-day visit.

During his talks with the U.S. leaders, he expressed support for a "Palestinian entity" and urged the United States to start dialogue directly with the Palestinians.

"It would be a grave mistake to think that we can evade the complexity of the Palestinian problem by shelving it or postponing its solution," he said.

He believed the Camp David accords to be "the most valid mechanism for a comprehensive settlement," but added: "The starting point of a phased solution should be mutual acceptance and recognition" by both the Palestinians and the Israelis.

"Each side must recognize the other's right to live in peace and dignity ... free from fear and hate. The status quo is in contrast with this objective. It is an invitation to further violence and tension," he said.

He said, "We accept the idea of establishing a system of full autonomy ... as a transitional formula and not a final solution." "In essence, this formula aims at terminating Israeli occupation and control while preserving the security of both sides."

He stressed that any declaration of principles of autonomy must be accepted by the Palestinians and "all sides should bear in mind throughout the negotiation that their purpose is to attract other Arab parties to the peace process."

He objected to a deadline set on April 25 for the signing of the declaration. But he pledged that after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai in April Egypt would continue

the autonomy talks if no agreement was reached. "We will continue to build bridges of understanding and friendship with the Israeli people" and "this policy is irreversible," he said.

In his address, the Egyptian President also advocated the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East and stressed Egypt's adherence to the non-alignment policy, which he said did not preclude strong ties of friendship with the West. The decision to allow Soviet technicians to return to Egypt "has no political significance," he added.

He urged the Third World countries to "resist the pressures of polarization and spheres of influence. Foreign intervention must be checked and punished," he said.

CSO: 4000/58

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IRAQI YOUTH CONGRESS--Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League left here tonight for Iraq to attend the third general conference of the General Federation of Iraqi Youth. Leader of the delegation is Keyum Bawudun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation. [Text] [OW091608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 9 Feb 82]

PAKISTAN-INDIA TALKS--Islamabad, February 8 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq yesterday described as encouraging the report submitted by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi on his talks with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao in New Delhi early this month and said he was happy the Indian Government had responded positively to the Pakistan initiative, according to APP. Talking to newsmen in Lahore, the president said Pakistan had taken a positive initiative by making an offer of no-war pact to India. Asked about the possibility of a summit meeting with India on this issue, the president replied that in the near future there was no such possibility. First of all, he said, the ground would have to be paved at lower level. Regarding the Afghanistan issue, he said that an encouraging development was that the Iranian Government had agreed to cooperate with the U.N. representative on this matter. He said a representative of the U.N. secretary general would soon be visiting Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan in search of a political solution of the matter. [Text] [OW090114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 8 Feb 82]

MUBARAK ON SOVIET PRESENCE--Cairo, February 6 (XINHUA)--Egypt would not approve of Soviet presence either in the future Palestinian state or in any other country in the Middle East, declared Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Mubarak made the statement in an exclusive interview with the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT published yesterday and carried in today's Cairo papers. He pledged to abide by the Camp David accords which provide for full Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Mubarak reiterated that Egypt would establish relations with any foreign country on a basis of equality. Meanwhile, Israeli official sources said Mubarak's statement showed that Egypt was taking a hard line since the statement called for the establishment of a Palestinian state, and this was rejected by Israel. [Text] [OW061730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 6 Feb 82]

PRC-CPSU SPLIT--Paris, February 6 (XINHUA)--"The Soviet Union is not a communist country," Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, said in an exclusive interview with FRANCE-SOIR. The interview was published by the newspaper on February 4, Carrillo said, "Since the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, we pulled away from the Soviet Communist Party because we think that the entering into Czechoslovakia of Warsaw Pact troops ran counter to our principles and ideals." Since then, Carrillo continued, "We have been following a road which departs more and more from that of the Soviet Communist Party leadership." After what has happened in Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Poland, "We have arrived at the conclusion that, between what we deem [word indistinct] the socialist ideal and the official ideology of the Soviet Union, there exists a fundamental rupture," Carrillo said. [Text] [OW071638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 7 Feb 82]

SOVIET SPY CHARGE--Stockholm, February 5 (XINHUA)--Two Soviet diplomats in Norway have been ordered to leave the country because they engaged in activities "incompatible with their status," a Norwegian Foreign Ministry statement announced today, according to a report from Oslo. The two Russians, (Oleg Dukudovskij), assistant trade representative, and (Evgenij Vopilovskij), a lower official, were reported to have tried to gather information on parts of the American aircraft F-16 that are being made in Norway. The Soviet Embassy in Norway was notified yesterday of the Norwegian decision to expel the two Russian diplomats. [Text] [OW051859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 5 Feb 82]

REAGAN'S ELECTION EXPENSES--The U.S. Supreme Court recently held a debate on the question of limiting the amount of private contributions a presidential candidate may accept during the campaign. The court's final vote ended in a 4-4 deadlock because of the absence of one of the members, and the proposal had to be shelved. The cost of U.S. presidential campaigns has reached alarming proportions. In the 1980 election, Reagan and Carter each received \$30 million in contributions from public organizations, but Reagan received \$10 million more in private donations than Carter and all the money was spent on publicity. Reagan's powerful financial backing was definitely an important reason for his election. The phenomenon of the amount of money determining the fate of candidates at various levels has long been denounced by the American public, but they have not been able to change the system. Moreover, campaign contributions are also a kind of investment. The U.S. TIMES magazine pointed out: It is unlikely that President Reagan does not know from whom the \$10 million in private donations came. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that Reagan's "State of the Union Message" last week would favor the rich. [Text] [HK041050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 82 p 6]

CSO: 4005/552

PARTY AND STATE

CORRECT BALANCE BETWEEN DEMOCRACY, CENTRALISM STRESSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Li Fangjun [2621 5364 0193]: "Correctly Implement the System of Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] The "Resolution On Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of Our State" points out: "According to the lessons of the 'cultural revolution' and the present state of the party, we must build our party into a party with a healthy system of democratic centralism." In order to accomplish this task, it is very necessary to clarify the murky perception of certain comrades regarding democratic centralism according to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has proceeded conscientiously to return to order from disorder in its guiding ideology and practice, democratic life within and outside the party has continued to develop in a healthy manner, and the democratic atmosphere has continued to improve day by day. But measures against requirements of a perfect system of democratic centralism, we still have a great deal of work to do. For example, in some units and departments incidents wherein democracy suffers suppression still occur from time to time. In particular, even today some comrades prefer to remain silent, resort to the implementation of a patriarchal system, and practice "whatever I say counts." There are also comrades who regard giving scope to democracy as a "perfunctory office matter;" they are only concerned about a weakening of their power if they give scope to democracy, and they even take the convening of congresses at various levels wherein the masses of the people fully exercise their democratic powers as an "extra burden." If we examine the reason why these problems exist, we find that, apart from the fact that the remnant poison of feudalism is not yet thoroughly eliminated, there is also the lingering question of people not seriously remembering the lessons of the "cultural revolution" and not fully cognizant of the importance of giving scope to democracy. Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out: "After the triumph of our revolution, the people are the masters of our state and society. The most essential ingredient of the party's leadership over the life of the state is to organize and support the people to act as masters of their own house and to build a socialist new life." This clearly tells us that in our country the people are the masters of the state and society; negligence in giving scope to democracy also constitutes negligence in recognizing the most essential ingredient of the

party's leadership and deviation from the party's purposes. Without this, it would be hard to mobilize and develop the creativity and enthusiasm of the masses of the people in the construction of the four modernizations.

But along with our efforts to build a socialist advanced democracy, at the same time we must not neglect another tendency--the tendency of bourgeois liberalization emerging in our society today that attempts to cast off our party leadership and the socialist path. Those following such a tendency seek to beautify and aspire to so-called bourgeois "democracy"; they even take such bourgeois "democracy" as a "good prescription for national salvation," while they regard the democratic practice under the leadership of our party as formalistic democracy," declaring that they wish to work on some "absolute freedom and democracy." This is an erroneous perception. In the case of those who hold such a view, first of all, they merely recognize the false "democracy" of the bourgeoisie from its superficial manifestations and forget the essence of class exploitation in a capitalist society; they do not understand that in such a capitalist society the bourgeoisie remains forever the "master," whereas the toilers are only hired hands; they understand still less the conclusion which Lenin reached after going through considerable and thorough analysis, that socialist democracy is 1 million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy. Second, they have undercut the dialectical relationship between democracy and centralism. They hold that democracy is an individual doing whatever he pleases without being subject to any constraints; otherwise, it is "undemocratic." There are some who even take "developing democracy and opposing blind worship" as a pretext and speak ill of the party's line, principles and policies at random, criticizing here and there; this is not permitted by our party discipline, and, as behavior which damages the centralism and unity of the party and weakens its fighting stamina, it must be firmly corrected. Comrade Stalin put it very well: intraparty democracy is no other than proletarian discipline which heightens the enthusiasm of the masses of party members and which strengthens the party's unity and intraparty consciousness. This clearly tells us that what we speak of as democracy means democracy under the guidance of centralism, and what we speak of as centralism is centralism based on a high degree of democracy. Undercutting the dialectical relationship between the two, partially stressing centralism and discipline while overlooking democracy and freedom, or partially stressing democracy and freedom while overlooking centralism and discipline, are all distortions of democratic centralism; they are bound to weaken the party's centralized and united leadership.

Democratic centralism is our party's fundamental organizational principle. Historical experience tells us that whenever the relationship between democracy and centralism is handled well and the system of democratic centralism is implemented well, the unity of our party is always strengthened and its fighting stamina is also improved; whenever the relationship between democracy and centralism is not handled well and the system of democratic centralism is not implemented well, the unity of our party always becomes dissipated and its fighting stamina becomes weakened. Today, we are situated in the midst of a new historical era; strengthening and improvement of our party leadership are the fundamental guarantees for the triumphant implementation of the construction of our four modernizations, and correct implementation of the party's principle of democratic centralism is in turn an important link in strengthening and improving our party leadership. Party organizations at various levels must do a good job in handling the relationship between democracy and centralism, correctly implement the

principle of democratic centralism, earnestly strengthen and improve our party leadership, lead the masses, forge a common mind and common effort, and continue with full confidence to win new victories for the construction of the four modernizations.

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PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS FOURTH SESSION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Raise Your Spirits, Be Resolutely Confident, Seize a New Victory--A Hoped For Successful Conclusion to the Fourth Session of the Fifth People's Congress"]

[Text] The fourth session of the Fifth People's Congress of Shandong lasted 6 days and was successfully concluded. This was a mobilization meeting to raise our spirits, strengthen our confidence and inspire great efforts for further developing the economy of our province.

The central theme of this congress was the research and discussion of economic problems. The representatives made a serious analysis of the political and economic work of our province over the past year. In the past year, our province has seriously implemented the principles put forward by the party Central Committee for carrying out further economic readjustment and realizing further political stability, has upheld the four basic principles, has relied on the people of the entire province in continuing to adjust the national economy, has strengthened socialist democracy and its legal system, and has begun the "Five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign. The political and economic situation throughout the province has gotten better and better. Even though we encountered an especially severe drought on the agricultural front, we still reaped a harvest that was larger than originally predicted. Industry maintained a specific rate of growth in the midst of readjustments. We also achieved a relatively good showing in basic construction. Trade and finance and the tasks of science, education, culture, sanitation and physical education all saw new developments and made good showings in the midst of readjustments. The buying and selling of goods throughout the province was brisk, the markets were lively in both urban and rural areas, prices were stable, fiscal income was up, and the standard of living of the people in both urban and rural areas was further raised. The national economy has already begun to follow a path of steady development. The representatives were happy and satisfied with the accomplishments on each battlefield in our province.

On the foundation of full consideration of the present economic conditions of our entire province and in accordance with the unified plans of the state, the congress outlined the tasks of economic construction for next year. The primary task of economic development for our province in 1982 is to continue to do well in the

readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy; to overcome difficulties; to consolidate and stabilize economic results; to work hard to improve economic results; and to insure that the rate of growth of the national economy is a little higher than this year and that every item of work is further developed. Taking this general task as a point of departure, next year's plan calls for the total value of agricultural output to increase 4.5 percent; the total value of industrial output to increase 4.5 percent; the total scope of investment in fixed assets, including the two areas of basic construction and replacement and reform measures, to total 2.3 billion yuan; fiscal income to increase from 4.1 to 9.8 percent; the total retail sale of goods in society to increase 10.4 percent; total purchases of export goods to increase 12.3 percent; and there to be specific increases in important items of research in science and technology, in enrollments in schools at all levels, in the number of hospital beds, etc. Next year births will reach a new peak. We must work hard to limit the natural growth rate of the population to 12 per 1,000. This is an extremely impressive and formidable task with a relatively realistic timetable which will offer better economic results and from which the people will derive greater material benefits. Realizing this task will be an important factor in determining whether or not the entire economy of our province develops in a stable, healthy direction.

The problem at present is that now that the tasks of economic construction for next year have been established, we must fully develop our roles as representatives of the people and promptly mobilize the broad cadres and the people of the entire province to single-mindedly unite in an effort to resolutely accomplish them. We not only want to realize by every possible means each item of the plan, but we also want to solidly implement each measure so as to insure the realization of next year's economic tasks. We must not merely discuss them in meetings for a while and then slack off, forgoing the actual work and making it difficult to complete our tasks.

If we want to realize next year's task of economic construction, the leading cadres at each level must first be in good spiritual condition. We must raise our spirits, go all out, keep morale up, and dare to seize victory. We must clearly understand that the task facing us is extremely arduous. Without a firm and indomitable, heroic and persistent, frugal attitude, it will be difficult to realize. The fact that the people of the entire province have consistently been victorious in practice on every battlefield in the past 2 years makes this perfectly clear. We should point out that at present the spiritual state of the majority of cadres is good. Nonetheless, there are a small number of persons who, in the face of the task, are not spiritually aroused, who fear and worry, who sigh in discouragement, and who hesitate to advance. If this kind of spiritual state is not quickly overcome, then they cannot act vigorously and even the best of plans will fail. It is necessary that our cadres at every level possess the revolutionary spirit of being "poor, yet strong of will."

If we want to realize next year's task of economic construction, we must also have resolute confidence and be brave in overcoming difficulties. Regardless of the work done, having confidence is extremely important. If we have confidence, we can overcome difficulties and constantly move straight ahead. Although we have made great strides in the work of our province, we should see that we still face many difficulties in realizing next year's plan: our finances have for successive

years been in the red; resource supplies are very tight; water resources are seriously lacking; the pressures on communications and transportation are great, etc. In facing these difficulties, are we to be full of confidence, moving forward against known difficulties, or are we to lack confidence and retreat in the face of difficulties? Our answer can only be the former. We should understand that the difficulties are those of moving forward and are temporary and can be overcome. Furthermore, we possess advantages to help us overcome these difficulties: we have the guidance of the principles and policies of the party; we have the glorious tradition of the people of the entire province of persevering in struggle against hardships; and we have the abundant experience of the party organizations at every level in leading the masses to victory over difficulties. Because of this, if we only remain resolutely confident, keep our feet on solid ground and work hard, do not one-sidedly emphasize our difficulties and lack confidence, and at the same time do not lose sight of our difficulties and be blindly optimistic, then we certainly can overcome our difficulties, achieve a new victory and guarantee the completion and overfulfillment of our task of economic construction for 1982.

At the same time that we strengthen economic construction, we must also work hard to build a socialist spiritual civilization, to deeply develop the "five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign and carry out education in socialism, patriotism and collectivism for the broad masses, as well as education in communist ideology, beliefs and ethics. We must strongly commend the labor models and vanguard figures who make many contributions to the state and to the collective, and we must create new styles which make it glorious to love the country, love the collective and love socialism, as well as to adhere to the law and to socialist ethics. In economic activities, we must stress attention to the whole situation and correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective, and the individual. We must strengthen the concepts of the state and of the plan, and the concepts that the interests of the part are subordinate to the interests of the whole, that the interests of the individual are subordinate to the interests of the collective, and that the interests of the state must be placed first to insure the socialist direction of economic development.

The new task of economic development also requires that our leading cadres at every level work hard at studying the economic principles and policies of the party, at gaining professional economic knowledge, and at studying management economics to insure that they gradually become experts who can take charge of work.

Strengthening the building of ideology, organization and the workstyle of every level of government is a long-term task for us and is an important guarantee for realizing next year's plan. At present, in order to reform the inappropriate parts of the superstructure and to overcome the problem of bureaucraticism, the State Council has resolutely adopted measures to decisively reform the forest of departments, bloated agencies, extreme stratification, overlapping, overstaffing, the excess of deputy and meaningless positions, work inefficiency and other conditions which can no longer be tolerated. This has been done in order to make it easier to effectively lead the work of modernization construction. We certainly must act in accordance with the unified plan of the State Council and merge agencies that should be merged, abolish those that should be abolished, and cut personnel that should be cut. In this area, provincial level organs must act as a model. Cadres at every level must change their leadership styles, immerse

themselves in reality, immerse themselves in the masses, do survey and research work, and actually solve problems.

Let the people of the entire province mobilize, foster the spirit of conquering mountains, unite as one, overcome difficulties and seize a new victory in socialist modernization construction!

9705

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PARTY AND STATE

REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK URGED TO CORRECT PARTY STYLE

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 19 Dec 81 p 1, 2

[Article: "Consciously Remold Your World Outlook--an Important Matter of Correcting Party Style"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the party has time and again emphasized the extreme importance of correcting the party style and has adopted a series of tremendous measures, including the establishment of the "Guiding Principles For Inner-Party Political Life." Through the hard work of the party organizations at every level and the broad ranks of Communist Party members, the party style has clearly advanced. Why does the Central Committee of the party repeatedly remind the entire party that we must view the implementation of party style as a matter of life and death for the party? Why must every part member, and especially the leading cadres of the party, raise the correction of party style to the high level of conscious remolding of their world outlook?

Our party is a Marxist political party of the proletariat, and it represents the interests of the broadest masses. In its essence, it is different from the political parties of the bourgeoisie and all other classes. However, after a proletarian political party has achieved victory in revolution and become the party in power, the position it occupies and its circumstances undergo basic changes, and it is faced with an acute problem: to lead and support the people as masters in their own house, to continue to be intimately united with the people and to construct a new socialist life, or to use the power of office to pursue the private interests of individuals and small groups and become an alien force governing the people. The sort of style and appearance the party holding power displays before the people is an important matter relating to whether or not it can lead the working class and the masses in completing the historic mission of socialist modernization construction. Because of this, it is also an important matter which concerns the life and death of the party. The facts repeatedly remind us that certain improper tendencies within the party have already become serious obstacles to any initiative to further mobilize the masses and single-mindedly carry out the four modernizations construction. We must have a keen sense of the harm this entails and must not be apathetic. From the party's position as holder of political power, from the historic mission that our party shoulders, and especially from the lessons of the disastrous results and grief created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," every comrade should gain a profound

understanding of the extreme importance and urgency of correcting the party style.

The workstyle of a Communist Party member is like a mirror which reflects his world outlook. Stalin said that communists are "made of unique stuff." In what way "unique?" Unique in that communists possess a dialectical materialist and historical materialist world outlook. Because they have this scientific world outlook, they have resolute confidence in communism and can, under any circumstances, firmly carry out the line, principles and politices of the party; concern themselves wholly with the common good; not scheme for private benefit; and wholeheartedly serve the people. This kind of proletarian ideology, character and workstyle is determined by the nature and special characteristics of our party and is an expression of the party character of Communist Party members. But even so, for many years, because of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the erosion of our party caused by the ideology of the exploiting classes, some party members relaxed the tempering of their own party character, while other party members failed to establish the proletarian world outlook or did not establish it firmly; some new party members did not meet the standards required of proletarian vanguard elements and also lacked education in the basic knowledge of the party, and therefore confused themselves with the common people. There are some older party members who underwent the test of war and passed through several decades of party training, and yet because of being lax in the remolding of their world outlook, they failed to demand of themselves a strict adherence to the standards of a Communist Party member, their revolutionary will declined, their concept of party and their devotion to the revolutionary cause became diluted, and they lacked immunity in the face of improper tendencies. All this makes it clear that we must correct our party style thoroughly and completely and that every Communist Party member must strengthen the tempering of his party character and consciously remold his world outlook.

In remolding our world outlook, we want to use the guiding ideology of our party, Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought; to arm our minds so that we can continually overcome the influence of bourgeois, feudal and all nonproletarian ideologies and workstyles and truly do well in answering the question of whom we work for. A world outlook is manifested in the thinking and actions of every Communist Party member, and especially in the relations between the individual and the organization and between the individual and the masses. The improper tendencies which exist within the party, regardless of whether they are mistaken attitudes toward the line, principles and policies of the party or lack of concern for the masses, the uses of official power to scheme for private benefit or the practice of severe bureaucratism--regardless of what form they take--all violate the principles of party character and the interests of the party and the people, and all are related to an incorrect understanding of the relationship between the individual and the party and between the individual and the masses. Because of this, how to handle well the relationship between the individual and the party and the individual and the masses is an important matter of principle and is the basic point of departure for every party member in remolding his world outlook and strengthening his party character.

At present, the most obvious expression of whether or not a Communist Party member has correctly positioned himself in the relationship between the

individual and the party lies in the attitude he takes toward the four basic principles and the line, principles and policies of the party. Practice has proven that the line, principles and policies of the party since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee have been completely correct, fully embodying the four basic principles and representing the basic interests and will of the broad masses. The Sixth Plenum proclaimed the historic task of completing the work of quelling chaos and restoring order under the guiding ideology of the party and, at the same time, further clarified the direction and path of socialist modernization construction and the great amount of work which requires our continued effort. Correcting the party style requires first correcting our attitudes toward the line, principles and policies of the party and maintaining political unanimity with the Central Committee of the party. But some comrades do not seriously study the resolution of the party and do not resolutely implement it in combination with actual conditions, but rather adopt the mistaken attitude of each taking what he needs and feigning compliance; some comrades are supportive in principle, but when they run into concrete problems, they are muddled and waver, or agree in words only. And when they come upon something that runs counter to their individual or small group interests, they deal with it passively, come up with other schemes, and even obstruct and resist it. There are also some comrades who ignore or simply tolerate tendencies toward bourgeois liberalization which violate the four basic principles and behavior that seriously violates party regulations and national laws. They dare not righteously confront these things, but are good old boys, muddled, weak and disorganized, and lax in discipline. There are still other comrades who "must make their merits known and must keep their errors quiet," who covet their own enjoyment, develop ideas of special privilege, and even haggle over prestige and positions and openly seek official positions in the party, and still consider that this is as it should be. If we do not find the causes of these various improper tendencies in our world outlook and seriously overcome them, then how can we struggle for the benefit of the party and the people in keeping with the line, principles and policies of the party? How can we realize the leadership of the party and strengthen the fighting ability of the party organizations? How can we properly establish the relationship between the individual and the party organization?

In determining whether or not a Communist Party member has correctly established the relationship between the individual and the masses, we must look to whether or not he has consistently, resolutely and wholeheartedly embraced the basic purpose of serving the people. All of us Communist Party members live among the masses. During the years of the revolutionary war, our party had a very good workstyle. At that time, whoever departed from the masses and engaged in bureaucratism or special privilege was beaten down by the enemy and destroyed. Furthermore, with things as difficult as they were, there was not much special privilege to be sought, and one could not engage in the serious bureaucratism that we know today, where it can take a year to accomplish a single task and where several circles once drawn leave no traces at all. After becoming the party in power, our position and circumstances changed. Many party members, especially leading cadres of the party, had specific posts, held part of the power and became the educators and organizers of the masses in their collective life. Was this to be using the power bestowed by the people to continue serving the people, or to be using official power to scheme for private benefit? This was a severe test of whether or not each Communist Party member had a proletarian world outlook. Naturally, after the party took power, the burden shouldered by the

broad party members, and especially the leading cadres, was even heavier. The expectations of the masses were great, and because of this, their demands on the ideology and workstyle of the party members, and especially the leading cadres, were even greater. This is the glory of our party and is the unshirkable duty of the broad ranks of Communist Party members. But some comrades have forgotten the basic purpose of communists. They have a bureaucratic attitude toward the suffering of the masses and adopt a completely unacceptable attitude of "putting off, delaying, shelving, and forgetting" problems that could be easily solved or could be solved with some effort. Overelaborate documentation, endless arguing over trifles, and matters that are kicked about forever become the pain of the masses and a waste of state finances. There are still some comrades who do not share in the joy and pain of the masses, do not suffer hardships first and enjoy afterward, but rather covet comfort, put their hands out first, make "connections" to get what they want, engage in special treatment, ignore what is of benefit to the masses, spread individualism and contend with the people for benefits. They not only fail to foster the model leading role of a party member and the role of the link connecting the party and the masses, but on the contrary, they create a chasm separating the party and the masses and directly damage the unity of the party and the masses. If these various improper tendencies are not overcome through the remolding of our world outlook, how can we wholeheartedly plan for the benefit of the masses? And how can we mobilize the initiative of the masses and lead them so that we can do well in socialist modernization construction?

Comrade Chen Yun once said: "Suppose that, under the leadership of the party, you perform a task, and you do it quite well, then how should we assess the merit? I say there are three aspects: the first is the strength of the masses, the second is the leadership of the party, and the third then reaches the individual. Can we reverse the order of these, and put the individual first, the party second and the people third? I say we cannot." The experience of history proves that correctly establishing the relationship between the individual and the party and between the individual and the people is a matter with a tremendous bearing on things. For a Communist Party member it is an important gauge of whether or not he has established a proletarian world outlook and whether or not he possesses a conception of party character.

Historically, our party's workstyle was gradually formed under the lead and the example of the numerous excellent leading core figures. Because of this, the leading cadres of the party at every level must even more set an example for others, remold their world outlook, increase their party character, and use their own exemplary actions to bring forth a good workstyle. Beginning with the leaders, each level taking the lead and doing its part at its own level, let's get a firm hold on the problem of party style. We must commend those good party members and cadres who carry out the "Guiding Principles" in a model way and foster the three great, excellent work styles. At the same time, we must seriously analyze the problems existing in the party styles of our own units, our own systems and our own prefectures and, knowing that the danger is great, we must take in hand the outstanding problems, those most considered to be problems by the broad ranks of party members and the broad masses, and actually and effectively solve them. We must widely and deeply carry out education in party style, regulations and laws throughout the entire party, and see to it that the party members understand the glorious traditions and excellent workstyle of the party. In particular, we

must strengthen the education of cadres at the grassroots level and of the broad ranks of new party members, and see to it that they truly understand communism and have the basic knowledge necessary to be Communist Party members, that they truly understand the line, policies and regulations of the party, and that their consciousness in regard to remolding their world outlook is raised.

Although the party style has not yet made a basic turn for the better when compared to the early years of nation building, after several years of effort, we have made great progress. We wanted to understand the severity of an improper party style and we want even more to see a turn for the better in the party style. We firmly believe that the Communist Party has great strength, that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought have great strength, that the leadership of the Central Committee of our party is correct, and that the broad ranks of Communist Party members are aware of this. We are confident that we can hasten a basic turn for the better in the party style.

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PARTY AND STATE

'BAN YUE TAN' ON 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS, PART II

OW100046 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Issue No 3 of BAN YUE TAN, scheduled to be published on 10 February 1982, carries Part II of "Five Major Achievements Accomplished by Various Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in 1981," which gives an account of five major achievements accomplished by 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Tianjin, Liaoning and Guangxi.

Tianjin

1. Housing projects with a total floorspace of 2.74 million square meters were built in the municipality. Of this total, 2.56 million square meters were complete with ancillary equipment and turned over to occupants, setting all-time housing construction records in quantity, quality and ancillary equipment.
2. More than 30,000 households of townspeople who had lived in makeshift shacks and temporary homes since the 1976 earthquake happily moved into new homes. More than 49,000 makeshift shacks scattered inside the city were dismantled, and the city's appearance was greatly improved.
3. In a year of great drought rarely seen over the last 100 years and of serious water shortage, industrial output increased by 6.4 percent and exceeded plans. Total industrial output value reached more than 20.6 billion yuan.
4. The year 1981 was a year in which the quality of industrial products showed marked improvement and the greatest variety of industrial products were put into production. One hundred and ten products were rated among the best in the quality comparison and appraisal of trades throughout the country, and 25 products won gold and silver state medals. In addition, 654 new products were put into serial production.
5. The living standards of peasants in suburban counties further improved. More than 2,000 peasants went to Beijing for a visit by airplane at their own expense. Also more than 20 production brigades became "television villages" where every family had a television set.

Liaoning

1. The Liaoyang Petrochemical Fiber Industry Corporation, the biggest petrochemical fiber complex in our country, was completed and put into trial production in an all-round way. This corporation is designed to annually produce 131,000 tons of raw materials for polyester and polyamide fiber. When all these raw materials are made into polyester and polyamide fabric, every person in the country can acquire an average of four chi of cloth.
2. A 500,000-volt extra-high tension power transmission line between Jinzhou and Liaoyang was erected. The erection of this line, all the materials of which were made in China, has changed the structure of the power system in northeast China.
3. The Hongyang No 1 shaft in Shenyang, a large mine designed with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons of raw coal, was completed and put into production. This mine produces rich coal, a kind of high-quality coal for iron and steel production.
4. The Dalian shipyard built and successfully launched a 27,000-ton bulk cargo ship [san zhuang huo chuan 2414 5944 6303 5303] named "Changcheng." The ship was built for the Xianggang-based [Hong Kong] Liancheng Shipping Company, Limited. It is the biggest ship our country has ever exported.
5. New achievements were made using a new cultivation technique with the cover of earth film [di mo fu gai pei xin ji shu 0966 5229 6010 5556 2707 1014 2450 2111 2611]. The acreage on which this new technique was used increased 65,000 mu as compared with the previous year. Rice, cotton and peanut yield per unit area using this technique was 100 percent more than that using ordinary cultivation methods.

Guizhou

1. Despite the most serious drought in 60 years, a bumper harvest of industrial crops was reaped. The output of oil-bearing crops, cured tobacco and tea all broke records.
2. Commune members' income increased more than any previous year. "Better-off households" with per capita income of more than 300 yuan accounted for approximately 10 percent of the total peasant households. Rural purchasing power increased 13.3 percent as compared with 1980, the biggest annual rise since the founding of the PRC.
3. A highway was built between Jianhe County's Nanjia District and Ceheng County's Shuangjiang District, two districts populated by minority nationalities. Thus, there is now bus service to every district in Guizhou where it used to be said: "There are not 3 li of smooth roads."
4. The Guizhou aluminum plant's electrolyzer, with a capacity of electrolyzing 80,000 tons of aluminum, was electrified and put on a trial run. It is a major imported project being built with world-level first-rate technology. When this plant is completed, it will play an important role in our country's aluminum production.

5. The 210,000-kilowatt hydraulic turbine generating unit of the Wujiangdu hydropower station, the largest hydropower station in our country's lava areas, went into operation.

Guangxi

1. On the basis of large production increases for 3 consecutive years, the output of sugarcane was expected to increase by more than 20 percent as compared with the previous year. The total output might top 4 million tons.
2. During the entire year, as many as 140,000 tourists from abroad, overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao toured Guilin where "the scenery is the best in the country." The income from tourism topped 37 million yuan, marking an increase of 26 percent over the previous year.
3. The first prestressed, concrete railway stayed-cable bridge designed and built solely by Chinese workers and engineers--the Hongshui River bridge--was completed and opened to traffic. It was the fourth such bridge completed in the world.
4. The wild paddy rice surveyed and gathered by the Guangxi Institute of Agricultural Science and other units was of great scientific significance in the study of the origin, evolution and classification of China's paddy rice. It could also become a rich and important source for the breeding of hybrid rice in China. Not long ago, this achievement was awarded the top prize of scientific and technical research achievements and technical improvements in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry in China.
5. Further developments were made in the field of sports and physical culture. At a rally held by the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission to commend 91 outstanding athletes and coaches, 10 athletes and 3 coaches from Guangxi won prizes, accounting for one-seventh of the total number of prize winners.

Fujian

1. An overall bumper harvest was reaped in agriculture with the total grain output topping 16 billion jin. Record harvests of longan, tangerines, tobacco, tea, rapeseed and peanuts were reaped.
2. The province overfulfilled its targets in industrial production by 4 percent with its rate of growth registering as high as 7.5 percent. Fairly large production increases were recorded in light and textile industries. The production of electronic calculators, woolen yarn, bicycles and television sets were increased from 100 to 500 percent.
3. The development of the Huli area for the processing of export goods in the Xiamen special economic zone formally began after a ground-breaking ceremony. Other auxiliary projects in connection with the development of the Xiamen special economic zone such as the construction of airport, port, telecommunication, water and electric supply facilities were also being intensified at the same time.

4. The province overfulfilled its state plans in foreign trade by 11.8 percent. The amount of machinery products exported rose by 100 percent as compared with the previous year.

5. New developments were made in popularizing vocational and technical education. The number of students attending farming and other vocational classes in the province was increased from 1980's 3,200 to over 16,000.

Jiangsu

1. China's largest plant for the production of detergent material, the Nanjing alkylbenzene plant, was completed and went into operation on a trial basis. With a designed production capacity of 50,000 tons of alkylbenzene per year, the plant's main facilities were imported from abroad.

2. The principal part of China's highest building for tourism at present--the Nanjing Jinling Hotel--was victoriously completed ahead of schedule. At present interior decorators were working hard to finish their projects. This building has 37 stories and a height of 110.5 meters.

3. One of China's key scientific research projects--a "water-borne water processing plant"--was successfully commissioned. It rationally combined the entire system of water processing technology on a single ship such as water input, purification, disinfection and water output. It opened up a broad vista for the supply of water to medium-sized and small cities and towns and rural areas with rivers, lakes and watergates nearby.

4. The implementation of production responsibility systems in agriculture helped the poverty-stricken Huaiyang Prefecture reap an unprecedented bumper harvest. The prefecture's total grain output suddenly rose to more than 800 million jin. The prefecture became the area with the largest production increase in Jiangsu.

5. Dongtai County procured a total of 1,004,067 dan of ginned cotton, and once again captured the glorious title of the "county of a million dan of ginned cotton."

Hunan

1. China's first special class invention prize was awarded to Hunan agronomist Yuan Longping and others by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the State Agricultural Commission for successfully breeding hybrid rice of long-grained nonglutinous type. A bumper harvest of hybrid rice was reaped on 15.8 million mu throughout the province.

2. On south China's largest modern hilly country grazing land, Chengbu Miao Autonomous County's Nanshan forage grass and seed multiplication farm was basically completed. This is China's livestock breeding project in cooperation with Australia. Some 160,000 mu of grazing land will be exploited.

3. China's second largest ramie textile printing and dyeing enterprise, the Yiyang ramie textile printing and dyeing plant, was built and put into production on a partial basis. Automation at the plant is high, and its printing and dyeing capacity is 10 million meters.

4. The province opened 8,283 new collectively owned and individually run stores and employed a total of 18,242 jobless personnel.

5. Rural commune members built and remodeled residences totaling 53.5 million square meters in floor space. In urban, industrial and mining areas, new residences were built for workers totaling 4.2 million square meters in floor space. Both registered an all-time record since the founding of the republic.

Gansu

1. The Ganxu Rare Earth Company built a rare earth chlorination production line. The annual output is 6,000 dun. It is China's largest production line at present.

2. In Gansu's endemic disease area (the high fluorine and kaschin-beck disease area), 300,000 people's drinking water condition was improved. As of the end of last year, the state had spent over 11 million yuan on sinking wells to draw water for the disease area. The masses now have clean water to drink and call it the "sweet dew bestowed by the party."

3. Despite the most serious drought and waterlogging since the founding of the republic, the province's total agricultural output value is estimated to reach 2.4 billion yuan, a sum bigger than the previous year's.

4. In Yongjing County, over half of its 24,000 peasant households used solar stoves. At present, this county has the largest number of solar stoves in China. Its experience was praised by many delegates at the UN conference on special fields of study.

5. The Gansu nonferrous metal company, the Kunming Precious Metal Research Institute and other units conducted successful research into the new technology of extracting precious metals from alloys of copper and nickel. Last year the new technology was formally applied in production. This signified China's new progress in extracting precious metals.

Jiangxi

1. Jiangxi increased grain output by 700 million jin. In addition, the proportion of industrial crops in planting and the proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in total agricultural output value increased.

2. The province built houses in rural areas totaling 30.13 million square meters in floor space. As a result 320,000 peasant families moved into new residences. Houses were also built in cities and towns totaling 1.75 million square meters in floor space. The residents' housing conditions improved.

3. After tapping potential and renovating technology in the textile industry, the province built 60,000 spindles and two production lines capable of printing and dyeing 20 million meters of polyester-cotton and vinylon-cotton fabrics. Output value increased by 150 million yuan.

4. Jiangxi increased its daily sugar output by 1,800 dun. After technical renovation, three sugar mills in southern Jiangxi became large sugar mills with daily output of 2,000 dun each.

5. A highway and railway grade separation bridge on Qingshan Road in Nanchang Municipality was built and opened to traffic. It decongested urban traffic and facilitated production and living.

Heilongjiang

1. Despite the most serious flood and waterlogging since the founding of the republic, Heilongjiang maintained an average yearly grain output and increased the output of beet, oil-bearing crops and flax by large margins. The province's total agricultural output value was still close to the all-time record.

2. In 1981, the entire Daqing oilfield began its first year of extracting oil from stratum rich in water content. Despite great difficulties, the oilfield produced over 51.75 million dun of crude oil, an all-time high, thanks to the efforts of the vast number of workers. Over 4.1 billion yuan in profits and taxes was delivered to the state.

3. In the Songjiang-Nenjiang plains known as "soybean country," total soybean output increased by more than 20 percent over 1980. Bin, Bayan, Hailun and Nehe counties each delivered over 100 million jin of soybean to the state, a rare event in the past 20 years.

4. There were new developments in the power industry. Total capacity of power generators installed was 400,000 kw, an all-time high in the history of the province.

5. Heilongjiang became China's largest beet sugar production base. Sugar output in 1981-1982 will reach 360,000-380,000 dun, more than half of China's total sugar output.

Hebei

1. The construction of new Tangshan began to take shape. As of the end of last year, residences totaling more than 5.3 million square meters in floor space had been built. Some 70,000 families moved into new residences.

2. In Huabei oilfield, 310 oil wells started production. The oilfield increased its capacity by 900,000 dun.

3. The province's output of oil crops reached an all-time record. Its annual output reached 900 million jin, an increase of 100 million jin over the past record.

4. The public health departments and the water conservancy departments achieved results in coordinating with each other to prevent and cure endemic fluorine poisoning. Drinking water with low fluorine levels was available to 400,000 people in the affected area.

5. The Hebei Provincial Semiconductor Research Institute successfully trial produced China's first 600,000-volt high-energy ion injection machine. It was put into operation. This machine reached advanced international levels.

Guangdong

1. Guangdong's total industrial output value increased by 11.4 percent over 1980 and reached 24.95 billion yuan. The province's heavy industry made progress while it was being readjusted. The growth rates of the machine-building and metallurgical industries increased by 7.9 percent and 4 percent respectively.

2. The province reaped a bumper harvest of sugarcane with total output reaching more than 12 million dun, an increase of some 30 percent over the previous sugar-producing season. The increase was an all-time record since the founding of the republic.

3. The province implemented a special policy and took flexible measures to enliven economic exchange with foreign countries. It entered into over 5,600 processing, assembly, compensatory trade, joint production, joint venture and other projects.

4. The province fulfilled the 1981 foreign trade export plan 2 months ahead of schedule. Its export foreign exchange earned during the year was \$2.3 billion, an increase of more than 23 percent over the previous year.

5. Two survey ships, the "Experiment No 2" and the "Experiment No 3," of the Nanhai Oceanology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences sailed to the South China Sea for survey work. This was highly significant in further investigating the resources of the South China Sea.

Qinghai

1. Brilliant achievements were made in animal husbandry. The number of various domestic animals were 3.39 million head more than in 1980, a good year in animal husbandry. That represents a 15.6 percent increase; 3.01 million head of cattle and goats were removed from inventory, 160,000 head more than in 1980.

2. When the biggest flood in 100 years hit the construction site of the Longyang gorge hydropower station, 15,000 armymen and civilians worked hard to save it. They preserved the cofferdams that retained nearly 1 billion cubic meters of floodwaters. They also saved construction equipment from damage and made an important contribution to flood control in the lower reaches of the river.

3. The Qinghai Plateau Heart Disease Research Institute discovered through investigation that the Qinghai plateau is one of the areas in our country where the incidence of hypertension is low. This has disproved the traditional view that "the higher an area is above sea level, the higher the incidence of hypertension." Thus, important progress has been made in the study of plateau hypertension.

4. The largest gymnasium in northwest China was completed in Xining. The gymnasium covers a floor space of more than 11,000 square meters, seats 5,665 and has competition, training and service facilities.

5. Our country's first high-pressured hydrogen chamber for treating cardiovascular diseases caused by insufficient hydrogen at high altitude was completed and put to use in the Qaidam Basin 3,000 meters above sea level.

Shanxi

1. The province produced 131.19 million dun of coal. This was 8.4 percent higher than 1980 and was one-fifth of the nation's total output. The province also heightened its annual coal production capability by 3.22 million dun.

2. Another 200,000 kw power generator was put into operation in the province, increasing the province's total power output to more than 12.4 billion kWh. Now the province is able to export both coal and electricity to other parts of the country.

3. The expansion project of the Xinhuacun Fengyang spirits plant was completed, thus increasing the plant's annual output from 3,200 dun to 4,000 dun. The operation of the plant's ancillary project, the Taiyuan bottle plant, put an end to the need of importing bottles from other areas.

4. As a result of the completion of 56.5 km of railway for coal delivery, Shanxi has increased its annual coal delivery capacity by 1.45 million dun. Completion of the 219-km Changzhi to Handan railway, which has been opened to traffic, has increased the province's coal delivery capability.

5. Newly completed school buildings of 120,000 square meters of floor space were turned over to institutes of higher education. The problem of school buildings for new students to be enrolled in institutes of higher education in 1982 has been basically resolved.

Nei Monggol

1. The autonomous region's total value of industrial and agricultural output reached 8.4 billion yuan, topping that of 1980 by 4.5 percent. The per capita average of the total value of industrial and agricultural output was again on a par with the previous record.

2. Despite a serious drought, the total grain output increased by 2 billion jin, an all-time high. The total number of livestock was 3.6 percent higher than 1980. The rate of the livestock removed from inventory and the rate of marketable livestock both increased.

3. The region's total value of light industrial and textile output was 21.46 percent higher than 1980, setting a new record. Output of machine-processed sugar, dairy products and woolen blankets all increased by a great margin.

4. Following the central authorities' approval to conduct transprovincial and transmunicipal economic and technical cooperation in Nei Monggol on an experimental basis, the region signed 12 economic cooperation projects with other provinces and municipalities and absorbed 34 million yuan of investment from these provinces and municipalities.

5. The living standard of peasants and herdsmen improved. A sampling survey showed that the per capita income of peasants in rural areas exceeded 215 yuan, or over 30 yuan higher than 1980, and the per capita income of the region's herdsmen was over 40 yuan higher than 1980, a new record.

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PARTY AND STATE

COORDINATION BETWEEN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC WORK EMPHASIZED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Chen Rihua [7115 2480 5478]: "On the Strengthening of Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" points out: Ideological and political work is the lifeblood of economic work and all other work. This is an important idea of far-reaching significance proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Our current campaign to study the "Historical Resolution" and to strengthen ideological and political work will have a significant role to play in implementing the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, in eliminating the state of weakness and disarray on the ideological front, in making the entire party, the entire army, and the people throughout the country think in a way consistent with the "historical Resolution," and in steadily accelerating the development of the four modernizations with revolutionary spirit.

Lenin said: "A nation draws its strength from the politically conscious masses. Only when the masses are capable of knowing everything, judging everything correctly, and doing everything consciously, can the nation become powerful." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 26, p 234) The objective of ideological and political work is to raise the political consciousness of the people and to make them understand and fight for the goal of the revolution. This is why, whenever it has embarked on revolution and construction, our party has always wanted to use ideological and political work as a guide to the fulfillment of political objectives and as a measure to raise the political consciousness of the masses of people. For example, when life was tough during the war, every fighter undertook why he had to bear arms and what he was fighting for. Out of this awareness came a spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, along with an indomitable, heroic, revolutionary spirit to defeat the enemies at home and from abroad. After the birth of the PRC, with the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the people throughout the country strove to overcome one difficulty after another in transforming an economically poor country suffering from imperialist exploitation into a happy paradise for the masses of people. Facts prove that powerful ideological and political work is instrumental in raising the political consciousness of the masses of people and in translating the party's correct proposals into conscious action by the masses of people so as to ensure victory for the cause of revolution and construction. It is also true that ideological

and political work must also be strengthened to carry out the modernization program. The task ahead of us is to spend the next several decades building our country into a socialist power with modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and technology, a high level of democracy, and a high level of civilization. For a country where the people are suffering from the outcome of the 10-year catastrophe, and where the material foundation is weak, achieving that objective is not too easy. Its realization calls for concerted efforts, united action, and struggle by the people throughout the country. For that matter, the people throughout the country must increase their awareness of the need for self-reliance, hard struggle, and self-sacrifice for the sake of their nation. What should be relied upon to raise the political consciousness of the masses? I understand that the distribution of bonuses as a material measure to stimulate the enthusiasm of the masses of people is only one of many methods for this purpose. But this is not the only alternative. It is wrong if anyone thinks that this matter can take the place of political consciousness, and that bonuses can take the place of ideological and political work. The reason is that money itself cannot produce socialist consciousness, and bonuses are not the only incentive that can stimulate the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism. The principle of material interests can prevail only on the basis of the implementation of ideological and political work. In the course of carrying out practical work, if we rely on the economic lever of material interests alone, if we fail to coordinate political work with economic work in a well-organized way, if we refuse to allow ideological and political work to play a role in all economic work, and if we fail to take effective measures to change the mentality of being "interested only in money," the sense of socialism will face the consequence of fading away. Acting in this manner is not in the interests of socialism and its objective of creating decent personalities.

Ideological and political work has many roles to play. If we want to raise the political consciousness of the masses, those dedicated to ideological and political work must first concentrate on properly handling the contradictions among the people and must manage to coordinate and handle smoothly the various social relationships--including those between individuals; between units; between the interests of the state, the collective and the individuals; and between the masses and their leaders. A milestone in raising the political consciousness of the masses will be created if we can endeavor to resolve smoothly the contradictions among the people, to handle properly the various social relationships, to make the people never cease loving their collectives, to consider the situation as a whole, and to link their future with the destiny of their nation.

At present, our country remains in the historical stage of bringing order out of chaos and blazing a trail to the future. At this turning point in history, the people's ideas tend to grow more sophisticated and complicated than ever, creating a situation in which different views will easily come to light. For this reason, new special features must be added to ideological and political work both in essence and in form. This requires us to constantly sum up experiences and to arm ourselves with Marxist theory so that we can counter various ideological and practical problems with a campaign to repeatedly convey the party's current policies to the broad masses of people and cadres. Only in this way can we quickly unify the thinking of the people throughout the country, cheer up their spirit, and encourage them to work more effectively than ever to further develop the excellent situation, so as to conclude the readjustment of the national economy with success in the struggle for the realization of the lofty objectives of the four modernizations.

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO IMPLEMENT POLICY, READJUST LEADING GROUPS NOTED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Closely Grasp and Closely Grasp Again Work on Policy Implementation and Readjustment of Leading Groups"]

[Text] Since the latest work conference of our provincial party committee, a pleasing new situation has emerged in our work of returning to order from disorder, in the implementation of policies, and in the readjustment of the leading groups in the various localities of our province. Units under the direct jurisdiction of the province, where progress has been relatively slower than in the prefecture and the municipality, have recently also experienced relatively greater progress. But an uneven situation still exists in our work. Backward units should exert their spirit and rouse themselves to catch up. Responsible comrades of party committees at the various levels must follow the principles set by the Party Central Committee, implement the spirit of the work conference of the provincial party committee, exert sufficient courage, put forth sufficient effort, and closely grasp and closely grasp again the task of returning to order from disorder--[a task] which concerns the overall situation in the entire province.

The implementation of policy and the readjustment of leading groups require leaders of party committees at the various levels to undergo an ideological transformation in line with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session and the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the work conference of the provincial party committee. The Party Central Committee is very much concerned about Hebei's work of returning to order from disorder and also places great hopes in it; the voice of the vast ranks of the cadres and masses is clearly audible. The work conference of the provincial party committee also made a clear decision. Why then do some districts and units hesitate even today and prove to be so slow in acting? The main reason lies in the question of ideological perception on the part of the party committees of these districts and units. The vast ranks of party members must maintain consistency with the Party Central Committee in politics. Leading comrades on the party committees at the various levels should especially become exemplars in this regard. The practice of the advanced units in this work of returning to order from disorder proves that, as long as the main responsible comrade on the party committee takes a firm stand, maintains a clear-cut attitude, and dares to implement policies and readjust the leading groups under him, he will definitely be supported by the vast ranks of the masses. Even if some responsible comrades face this or that kind of problem, as long as they carry out sincere

self-criticism while criticizing the left and the mistakes of the former main responsible person on the provincial party committee, they will be quickly exonerated by the masses and will gain the initiative in the implementation of policies and the readjustment of leading groups. The provincial party committee clearly proposed at the recent experience-exchanging meeting that if people still fail to carry out the Party Central Committee's line and still maintain a negative attitude with respect to the implementation of policies and the readjustment of leading groups, even after the work conference of the provincial party committee, then the responsibility will have to be shouldered entirely by themselves.

The ideological transformation on the part of the party committee leadership was realized on the basis of differentiating cardinal issues of right and wrong and heightening our consciousness in the course of a penetrating criticism of the left and the mistakes of the former main responsible person on the provincial party committee. This criticism of the left and of the mistakes of the former main responsible person on the provincial party committee was, in turn, the basis for doing a good job of rectifying unjust, false, and erroneous cases of litigation, implementing policies, readjusting the leading groups, and similar tasks. Once this criticism of the left and of the mistakes of the former main responsible person on the provincial party committee was carried out in a penetrating and thorough manner, the rights and wrongs of our own respective localities and units were distinguished and the thinking of the vast ranks of the cadres and masses was unified under the spirit of the Third and the Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 11th Party Central Committee; we were able both steadily and accurately to solve the problem of returning to order from disorder; advanced units were able to continue to obtain new experiences; and backward units were able to do all they could to catch up. All this has been proved by practice.

We should point out that the view that our "turn was made too sharp and too fast" is erroneous. It has been almost 3 years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee proposed the task of returning to order from disorder. Our province has already fallen behind, and we should urgently arouse ourselves to catch up. Under such circumstances, the faster the turn is made, the better. How can it be said that it was made too sharp and too fast? Those comrades who consider the turn as having made too sharp and too fast just serve to illustrate that they themselves have not yet made the turn, and that the leftist phenomena in their minds have not yet been subject to the cleanup that they deserve. With respect to the readjustment of the leading groups, there can be no such question as an "overextended area [of attack]." Concerning this project, we have repeatedly stressed that we must revive our Yan'an spirit, conscientiously carry out the principle of "unity, criticism, and again unity," and adhere to the spirit of "changing more of the people's thinking rather than the people themselves." We have readjusted only a few people, so how can it be said that there is any "overextended area [of attack]?"

The urgent task of implementing policies and readjusting the leading groups lies before us; we can no longer hesitate and waver. We must treasure this hard-won situation confronting us today. The provincial party committee has the lofty aspiration and high ideal of reversing the backward situation and, as a latecomer, of surpassing the oldtimers. It is determined to push aside all obstacles and overcome all difficulties in doing a good job of returning to order from disorder, implementing policies, and readjusting leading groups. There is great hope that

we shall build the leading groups at various levels in our province into leading groups that resolutely carry out the line of the Third Plenary Session and the spirit of the Sixtn Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, that are united in struggle, and that lead the vast ranks of the cadres and masses in working for the four modernizations. In this regard, various units under the direct jurisdiction of the province should respond to the call of the provincial party committee, exert their spirit, establish their lofty aspirations and high ideals, become models for the whole province with respect to such tasks as returning to order from disorder, implementing policies, readjusting the leading groups, rectifying party workstyle, and handling their economic work well; together with the people of the whole province, they should make common efforts to build this Hebei Province, which is situated right beside the Party Central Committee, into a topnotch area.

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PARTY AND STATE

NEED FOR RENEWED PROPAGANDA WORK DISCUSSED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 12, 10 Dec 81 p 6-7

[Article by Zhao Zemin [6392 3419 2046]: "Boost Morale, Don't Deflate it"]

[Text] Boost morale, don't deflate it. This is an important slogan Comrade Mao Zedong put forth to the whole party, a slogan extended from an ancient saying about beating the drum to boost the morale of troops. Boosting morale and strengthening confidence is also a basic requirement in the party's propaganda work. In light of the present situation, one feels keenly that further implementation of this spirit in propaganda work is of special practical significance.

Morale means enthusiasm and courage demonstrated by people. Beating the battle drum to boost morale is to inspire the soldiers to fight with courage and wipe out the enemy in one vigorous effort and so win the war. Conducting propaganda work in the spirit of boosting morale and not deflating it means publicizing correct views to give people direction, confidence, courage, and strength; inspiring and encouraging people's enthusiasm for revolution and construction and not affecting it in any adverse way. It means going all out to boost people's revolutionary enthusiasm, standing up for healthy tendencies against unhealthy ones, arousing revolutionary spirit, instilling in people a daring heroism so that they will fear no difficulties and will be determined to reach their goals no matter what happens. Before the "culture revolution," following the teachings of Comrade Mao Zedong, we had conducted propaganda work in this spirit and achieved great success. It pains us to see that during the decade of chaos and sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique, this slogan was grossly distorted or even discarded altogether, so much so that even today we have not yet been able to fully set right all the things that had been thrown into disorder. Therefore, recently leading comrades in the Party Central Committee have repeatedly pointed out that while we have made considerable progress in all fields of work since the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, one important shortcoming has been that we have not yet been able to greatly boost the morale of the masses. This directive by the leading comrades of the Party Central Committee is correct and timely. We must act on it in earnest.

The fact that the people's morale remains to be boosted fully is directly related to the state of mind of the propaganda workers. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, to be sure, the great majority of our propaganda workers have been working in high spirits and with dedication. They have earnestly publicized the line, principles, and policies of the Third Plenary Session, and the spirit and the Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session. But we must also note that there is a

considerable number of comrades who have not emancipated their minds or displayed vigor for work, who dare not say what is on their minds or boldly take charge of their work, who are too concerned with self-interests and are too full of fears and misgivings, so that ideological and political work in places where these comrades are located appears especially weak and lax. How can people in such a state of mind speak of boosting morale and inspiring the enthusiasm of the masses? So, in order to boost the morale of the masses, our propaganda workers must first boost their own morale. They must work effectively and really show results for the party and the people.

To rejuvenate the Chinese nation, we must arouse the enthusiasm of the people of the whole country under the leadership of the party. Without the determination and dedication of hundreds of millions of people, working hard and in a spirit of unity, the rejuvenation of China will be unthinkable. Therefore, we need to go all out to conduct propaganda and mobilization work, promote revolutionary public opinion, inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, constantly point out for the people the direction forward, so that they will have clear goals and unflagging dynamic revolutionary will. The nature of our party and the great historic task it addresses itself to require that our propaganda workers do this. The role of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is to give the proletariat and the masses of the people correct orientation, confidence, and strength. Historical events have repeatedly proven that progressive and correct ideas, once they are grasped by hundreds of millions of people, will become a powerful material force that will change society and the world. That is why we say that whether the whole nation can revitalize itself is closely related to public opinion-making. Once the work to create revolutionary public opinion, or propaganda work to boost morale, is done well and people are mobilized in spirit, the entire look of society will change. All things are mutually-promoting, are cause and effect to one another, and progress according to the law of dialectical movement.

To arouse a greater enthusiasm among the masses, we should center our present propaganda work around publicizing the spirit of the Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and further improve the quality of our propaganda work, conducting it truly in the spirit of boosting morale and not deflating it. To this end, we must:

First, strengthen the political and ideological nature of our propaganda work. We will be able to arouse greater enthusiasm only by arming the minds of the masses with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and only by bringing the thinking of the masses in line with the basic conclusions of the Resolution adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session. It will be impossible otherwise. Our aim is to arouse a greater enthusiasm among the broad masses for speeding up socialist construction, not enthusiasm for promoting individualism. Therefore our propaganda work must not confine itself to dealing with specific issues as such. We must not content ourselves with minor truths and principles while forgetting the main ones. In our propaganda work we must uphold the four basic principles, work to raise the consciousness of the masses on basic matters, use live specific facts as examples to help them realize in a deep way that only by holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, upholding the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, upholding the socialist path, and upholding the people's democratic dictatorship can we build up our country into a strong socialist country with a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Only when the broad masses have become fully conscious of this will they be able to generate a greater enthusiasm for building socialism.

Second, go all out to publicize the excellent situation emerging since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. Since the Third Plenary Session, thanks to the party's Marxist line, principles and policies, the political and economic situation in our country has become better and better. Through in-depth studies and propaganda of the spirit and the Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session, we are clearer than ever about our direction forward, and have unified the thinking of the entire party, the entire army and the people of the whole country with regard to our guiding ideology and some basic principles. In this way we have further restored and enhanced the party's prestige, consolidated and developed the country's stability, unity, and political vigor, and given a more powerful impetus to the development of socialist economy and culture. Numerous facts show that our country's economic plan for this year will be fulfilled well. As for the state's finances, revenues and expenditures will by and large be balanced. The agricultural situation is even more encouraging. Despite various natural disasters that occurred in many places this year, the country as a whole will enjoy another bumper harvest. Total grain production may well reach the level of 1979, the peak output year in history. As a result of implementation of policies, the broad masses of the rural commune members have made great advances in the development of family sideline industries. The situation on the industrial and communications and transportation front is also good. An unprecedented new look has emerged on the commercial, cultural, education, health, and other fronts. Prompt and frequent propaganda of the excellent situation among the masses will fill them with confidence and a greater enthusiasm to work for the four modernizations. Otherwise they will lose confidence and feel dispirited. Their weakened spirit will be exploited by ill-intentioned people. There is no vacuum on the ideological battleground. If socialist ideology does not occupy it, capitalist ideology is bound to occupy it. Therefore, our propaganda work must always be on the offensive and not stay on the defensive. Only in this way will we be able to expand the healthy tendencies and effectively check the unhealthy ones.

Third, energetically publicize the exemplary deeds of advanced people. Because we have the correct leadership of the party, and because the socialist system is infinitely superior to the capitalist system, the people have plenty of opportunities to bring their talent and ability into full play. Especially since the Third Plenary Session, through in-depth studies of the Resolution, the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses have steadily heightened so that exemplary people and deeds have emerged on every front. The power of example is boundless. All-out publicity of the thinking and deeds of advanced personalities will inspire people to learn from them and will bring about the recognition among the masses that being advanced is an honor and being backward is a shame. In this way people's morale will be boosted to greater heights and there will be a surge of competition among the masses to overtake each other in working for the four modernizations.

Fourth, be practical and realistic. We must not engage in false, boastful, and empty propaganda like the gang of four did. Boosting morale is boosting real enthusiasm, encouraging people to study new situation, solve new problems, find new ways, and open up new horizons. The real power of propaganda work is based on truthfulness. False, boastful, and empty propaganda will not only fail to arouse the enthusiasm of the masses but will discredit propaganda work and hurt the party's reputation in propaganda work. We know from experience that the sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four did exactly that. So, to boost the morale of the masses, we must not only tell the people the facts and reasons of the progress we have made in our cause,

we must also tell them truthfully the difficulties and the negative influences still confronting us. But our purpose is not to expose the negative sides of things for the sake of exposing only. Our purpose is to mobilize the masses to solve these problems. Only by abiding by this principle will we be able to arouse a greater enthusiasm among the masses. Otherwise we will be creating an opposite result.

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PARTY AND STATE

RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORKSTYLE IN CHENGDE, HEBEI URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Summary of editorial in CHENGDE QUNZHONG BAO [MASS DAILY OF CHENGDE], 28 October: "Rectify Our Party Workstyle, Work Hard, and Exert Ourselves in Order to Make Chengde Prosper"]

[Text] Chengde is situated near our capital, Beijing; the city of Chengde is also a tourist city. The leading comrades on the Central Committee are very much concerned about the work of the prefecture and municipality of Chengde. Since May of this year, they have put forth important suggestions and requests and have also personally come here on an inspection tour. We must conscientiously understand the spiritual substance of the Central Committee leading comrades' suggestions and turn them into a powerful weapon and momentum for rectifying our party workstyle, exerting our revolutionary spirit, promoting the development of our various enterprises, and making Chengde prosper.

The requirements we must meet in making Chengde prosper ought to be as follows: On the foundation that exists we must make efforts to turn ours into an affluent prefecture of rich forests and abundant crops, with all enterprises flourishing, and turn Chengde into a civilized, tidy, and scenic tourist city. This requires us to strengthen our construction simultaneously in our material civilization and in our spiritual civilization.

In order to strengthen our construction in our material civilization, we must give full scope to our strongpoints in this region and really make a go of our economy. Where are our strongpoints? In industry, we have coal, iron ores, and nonferrous metals; in agriculture, we have forestry, livestock, sericulture, orchards, etc. Chengde Prefecture is the largest in area in the whole province, consisting of 43,869 square kilometers; with such superior natural conditions, it ought to develop faster economically. But we cannot but admit that we have not yet acquired professional proficiency in either industry or agriculture. Let us not kid ourselves by thinking that since we have been at such production for several decades, we must have done so; in the past we have blindly ordered people about on many occasions. In order to avoid the occurrence of practices that violate economic laws and natural laws, all of us from those above to those below, must assiduously study industry, agriculture, and finance and trade, take full advantage of our strongpoints, and really make a go of Chengde's economy.

Insofar as Chengde Municipality is concerned, the existence of a mountain villa as a summer resort is also a strongpoint. We should take full advantage of this strongpoint and energetically develop our tourist industry. This mountain villa summer resort used to be a second political center during the Qing Dynasty. The conditions at this villa today have become much better than they were in the early days immediately after liberation but, measured against the necessary requirements for such a place, the job we have done is still not good enough. Some comrades have simply whiled away their days by spending money without ever exerting their spirit. We must promote this mountain villa as a summer resort, just as we must promote China; promoting this villa is a part of our efforts to promote China. In order to manage this villa well, we must also manage well those temples beyond the villa itself. We must do a good job of protecting and refurbishing our cultural relics and maintain our mountains, waters, forests, gardens, and roads in fine condition. We must make various enterprises serve the development of our tourist industry; we must energetically produce foodstuffs, knitwear, handicrafts, souvenirs, and indigenous products that reflect our local characteristics and see to it that they are supplied to the tourists; and we must increase such service facilities as food, refreshments, lodging, recreation, and transportation. In developing our economy, we must practice the system of responsibility. The basic figure for such an economic responsibility system should not be set too low. Nor should we require arbitrary uniformity. When individual and collective income increases as we put this responsibility system into practice, state income must also increase. We cannot allow our financial revenue to decrease while our production increases. The amount of rewards should not be set too high. In agriculture, industry, as well as public finance and trade, we must all install this responsibility system. In managing the mountain villa as a summer resort, too, we must practice this responsibility system. There may be two ways of fixing output quotas: one is to set up area divisions, with you taking charge of this area and him [taking charge] of that area; another is to combine divisions into areas and divisions into specialties. We must seek to award more pay for more work, less pay for less work, and no pay for no work, and dismiss those who do not perform well.

In order to strengthen our construction in our spiritual civilization, we must establish good social customs; this is an important matter. In order to have good social customs, we must do a good job of enforcing our social security and order. There are always a few people in society who resort to wrongdoing and who sabotage social stability. If we follow the principles of speed and severity by quickly and severely punishing criminal offenders arrested on the spot, or those whose cases are eventually verified with clear evidence through investigation, the cadres and the masses will raise both their hands in support of us. We therefore are determined to do things this way. However, in reversing a situation of unwholesome social order, we must not assume that by severely punishing a few bad people there will be all peace under heaven; this is not likely to be the case. We must strictly take the standpoint of the party, rectify the ranks of our public security personnel ideologically and politically, readjust the status of those who are not suited to handling administrative and judicial work, and hand down necessary organizational measures of disposal in the case of the few who commit serious mistakes--that is, rectify them organizationally. In the case of bad people who violate the law, i.e., of really bad people, we must sentence them to punitive measures according to law.

In building our spiritual civilization, we must energetically promote the five stresses and the four points of beauty. And in promoting these five stresses and four points of beauty we must begin by stressing sanitation. Because cleaning and sanitation work are visible things, they are things in which the vast ranks of the masses can be mobilized to participate. Today, the state of urban and rural sanitation in our prefecture is not as good as that in our brotherly prefectures; in particular, our Chengde Municipality is very dirty (even though the situation has now undergone some change). After tourists arrive here, they are greatly disappointed. We should strive to attain the sanitation level of 1958 within 3 years. For many years, some people have cultivated the habit of asking the state for money to handle our sanitation work; this will not do. By what means should we proceed with our sanitation work? The most important thing is for the cadres to take the lead, mobilize the masses, let schools, military units, and government organs all participate, rely on our own efforts, and do our work according to our indigenous methods, and not ask the state for such and such an amount of money. In the case of government organs, on each weekend day, everyone except for those who are lying in bed and cannot get up should start out to work on sanitation and to plant trees, grass, and flowers. Leading cadres of the prefecture, municipality, and counties should set examples for others by personally taking full charge of a section as their own fixed quota of work respectively, too. Once they get used to the practice, things can easily be done; habitual practice leads to spontaneity, so customs eventually become changed accordingly. We must not take this question lightly; once this matter is handled properly, our inclination toward organization and toward discipline will be strengthened.

Whether in building our spiritual civilization or in building our material civilization, the key lies in strengthening our leadership. This is the most fundamental thing. And in order to strengthen our party leadership, we must do a good job of rectifying our party workstyle. In order to wish for a fundamental turn for the better in our social customs, social order, and social security, our party's own workstyle must first of all be rectified. Just imagine; if some within our party refrain from going to work, refrain from handling any jobs, or even resort to aimless wandering, airing lots of complaints all the time, can we expect to do a good job of managing our production order and work order? If people within our party still place a premium on gaining entry through the backdoor, conduct matters on the basis of personal connections, or even violate the law and disrupt discipline, can we expect to handle our social security well? If we fail to distinguish right from wrong within the party, if unhealthy trends within the party are not resisted, and if those who resort to unhealthy practices are not criticized, while comrades who conscientiously carry out the series of policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, comrades who earnestly work for the party, and comrades who wholeheartedly serve the people and who are fully capable are not supported or pertinently used, can we expect to lead the masses in our struggle for the undertakings of our construction of modernization? We must increase our speed in solving this problem of our party workstyle. And on this question of solving our party workstyle, party committee at all levels must take the lead.

Exerting our spirit and doing hard, solid work are problems we must solve in rectifying our party workstyle. During the past 2 or 3 years, many of our leading cadres have indeed done very good work. But some comrades remain dispirited,

fail to go among the cadres, fail to go among the masses, and refrain from promoting anything or criticizing anything. They sigh in despair whenever they encounter difficulties, or even escape to the hospital to wait until conditions have taken a turn for the better before they come out again. How can such a spiritual state suffice? We must exert our spirit. We must come out of our offices and go among the cadres and masses, face difficulties head-on, and help those below solve concrete problems in a practical way. We must fully follow the mass line, commend that which is good and criticize that which is not good, and thereby mobilize the positive factors within the entire party.

There is also another problem to be solved in the rectification of our party work-style, and that is the fact that some comrades--in violation of the viewpoint of the overall situation from which our party and state have always advocated that we simultaneously pay attention to the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual--instead take a stand on the perception of a few backward workers or backward peasants by fleecing the state and asking the state for a high price while waving the banner of representing the interests of the masses. For instance, in order not to draw water from the mountain villa summer resort any more, the state has allocated a special fund for Chengde Municipality to dig two wells to supply drinking water to the residents. But in the outskirts, it happened that no spots could be found to dig these wells. This was because the requisition price asked for them was too high, and even if the whole fund allocated by the state had been given to the owners, it would still not have been enough. Let us ask these so-called people representing the interests of the masses: Is this considerable sum of money that you are requesting not the state's money? Is this not tantamount to struggling against the state? Some people make things difficult for the construction units of the state by asking for a high price, on the one hand, while on the other hand they also help the backward masses to proceed, for the interests of their own units, to dig up highways, break up bridges, steal electricity, and do things at random at the expense of the state. When party committees hold their meetings at various levels, they must present this problem and explain that the state belongs to the vast ranks of the people and also to the workers and peasants. To do [as they are doing] means simply undermining ourselves! In order to criticize the county and commune cadre who are conducting themselves in this manner, we must dare to reason with them and struggle against them. Naturally, we must also study methods to be used in this regard.

9255
CSO: 4005/440

PARTY AND STATE

NEED FOR IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentary: "Earnestly Do a Good Job of Training Party Members"]

[Text] Since the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, under the leadership of the Hebei Provincial Party Committee and under the direct tutelage of the Central Propaganda Group, various localities have made extensive efforts to convey the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to the public, giving party members throughout the province a profound education. This form of education has proved instrumental in helping them to distinguish what is right from what is wrong, to unify their thinking, to strengthen unity, and to carry out the four modernizations program with high spirit, and therefore it should be viewed as a task of vital immediate significance and far-reaching historical significance.

But this is only a good beginning. If we want our party members throughout the province to think and act in a way that is consistent with the "Historical Resolution," we must make thorough and meticulous efforts to carry out the work of ideological education. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the task of truly eliminating the leftist ideology and the pernicious influence of the former principal responsible person on the provincial party committee from the theoretical and ideological fronts and from our practical work remains very difficult, as does the task of bringing order out of chaos and unifying our thinking. Earlier, the development of this education in various localities was not well-balanced. In localities where this education proved more successful than elsewhere, more than 90 percent of party members attended the lectures. In less successful localities, over 80 percent of the part members attended. In localities where this education was not faring well, only 60 percent of the party members attended. A further insight into this education indicates that 50 percent of all party members had successfully solved their ideological and theoretical problems, those whose efforts to tackle such problems had proved less successful accounted for 30 percent, while 20 percent still harbored murky and erroneous ideas. Meanwhile, during the early stage of this education, we concentrated our efforts mainly on conveying the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, rather than thoroughly studying the original text of the "Historical Resolution." Therefore, much remains to be done in solving some problems in a way that takes into account actual conditions in specific localities and units. This is the

reason why we should continue to study harder than ever, and why we should continue our conscientious efforts to solve existing problems in conjunction with local actual conditions. Party organizations at all levels must regard studying the "Historical Resolution" as a basic task for building up the strength of our party ideologically for a considerable time to come. They must also consider the universal training of party members scheduled for the coming winter--training having the "Historical Resolution" as its content--as an important task to be grasped.

This universal training of party members will concentrate on solving the following problems: 1) The problem of how to correctly understand the historical positions of Chairman Mao and Mao Zedong Thought, how to clearly define the specific meaning, basic content, and living soul of Mao Zedong Thought, and how to correctly distinguish mistakes made by Chairman Mao in his later years from the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought; 2) the problem of how to correctly evaluate and assess the issues of merits and demerits and issues of right and wrong over the past 32 years since the founding of the PRC, how to achieve a consensus on the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular, and how to sum up experiences and lessons in order to eliminate the leftist tendency and the pernicious influence of the former principal responsible person on the provincial party committee; 3) the problem of how to correctly comprehend the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and especially its economic policies, notably the agricultural production responsibility system of linking planned output with remuneration, the economic responsibility system for industry, and the responsibility system of commercial management. Their aim is to help people increase their faith in the leadership of the Party Central Committee and consciously act in a way consistent with its political line; 4) the problem of how to closely coordinate the study of the "Historical Resolution" with the implementation of related measures in line with its stipulations. Only in this way can we help party members and cadres to generate enthusiasm for socialism, to further restore and carry forward the party's excellent tradition, and to bring into full play the role of basic-level party organizations and party members as fighting headquarters and advanced models. Only in so doing can we lead the broad masses to advance along the new path of socialist construction, to truly unify their thinking, to strengthen unity, and to enhance economic development and build our spiritual civilization with high spirits.

Although our current universal training of party members can be conducted in different ways and with different methods, the general rule is that it should be carried out by units at all levels in a way suitable to local conditions or with methods that can be adapted to the specific needs of specific units. Party schools under the county party committees should be responsible for the training of secretaries and deputy secretaries of party branches; commune party committees should be concerned with the training of members of party branches; brigade party branches should assume the responsibility for training party members with the assistance of cadres sent by commune party committees. In the course of training party members and members of party branches, communes will serve as "centers" or rallying points for leading comrades and working staff to carry out the training in a sweeping manner and at a single stretch of time. Factories, mining enterprises, and neighborhoods in cities can order their specific departments or units to train party members in small groups or spend their spare time training them. Scientific, education, cultural, and public health institutes and other units can

take advantage of their political study classes and other activities sponsored by party and CYL organizations to carry out the universal training of party members. In general, this universal training, which will normally take 7 to 10 days, should be completed before the end of 1981.

Party organizations at all levels must provide effective, strong leadership for the training of party members. To meet the tight schedule and pressing demands during the coming winter, leading bodies at all levels must pay close attention to the training, and principal responsible comrades must grasp it in person. They must make reasonable arrangements for all work and carry it out under an overall command, so that no work will be disrupted because of this training. Party organizations at all levels must work out detailed plans for the universal training of party members. In the course of the training, they must provide specific guidelines, concentrate on grasping typical examples, and take prompt measures to sum up and promote exemplary experiences. Only in this way can we carry out the training in accordance with the requirements for quality and quantity.

9574
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PARTY AND STATE

'SENTIMENT' ELEMENT IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 30 Nov 81 p 3

[Commentary by Zhi Ming [5268 2494]: "On 'Moving People by Means of Sentiments'"]

[Text] "As long as I can melt the ice in young people's hearts with my own absolute sincerity and can calm the disturbances, risks even as big as the heavens I can face, and even countless hardships and toils I can sustain." These are words uttered by a basic-level cadre while educating youths.

"I am an educator; in order to educate her, I must sincerely take care of her." These are words uttered by a middle-school teacher while seeking to save a fallen youth.

"What I mean is not any policy, nor any means, but sincerity, a genuine sense of devotion, a true intention to love him." These are words uttered by the president of a work-and-study school while talking about how to teach work-and-study students.

Different words express the same principle: "Moving people by sentiment" is an important point of departure for ideological and political work.

An important ingredient of ideological and political work is "dissolving lumps." When you have not exchanged trust with sincerity, how are you going to dissolve the "lump" in an object's mind? How are you going to make the object feel that the two of you are having a heart-to-heart talk while sitting side by side? Even if you appear to be very serious, you would only make the other person feel that you are but "preaching with a straight face." Ideological and political work requires one to be imbued with enthusiasm. A certain corps cadre puts it very well: "In order to light up others, one must be a ball of fire oneself."

Stopping at "moving people by sentiment" is not enough. Since the purpose of ideological and political work lies in solving ideological problems and heightening people's consciousness, it also requires persuading people with reason. But without "moving people by sentiment" in the first place, there would be no "persuading people by reason" afterward. We may consider this a bit: even though similar words are uttered, why do they sometimes dissipate the misty fog in people's minds, whereas at other times they incur only "stubborn resistance?" This has a great deal to do with proceeding in a matter by first exercising one's "sentiment." This so-called proceeding in a matter by exercising one's

"sentiment" here suggests not only that the two parties must establish mutual affection but also that one must understand the other side's situation. Only by proceeding from actuality can we establish real mutual affection, and only by proceeding from actuality can you make your reason acceptable to the other side. Only by exercising sentiment can one assert reason.

To avoid speaking of "moving people by sentiment" is a remnant poison of "leftism." "Whether two persons are close to each other or not depends on their perception of the line"; when people engaged in an unrestricted "life-and-death class struggle," what resulted was the replacement of collective warmth by cold struggle, the replacement of comradely feelings by suspicion and watchfulness. Thus, in the period of the 10-year catastrophe, ideological and political work became almost a synonym of "persecution of others." One usually lacked any "feeling toward others" in ideological and political work, or one even took "moving people by sentiment" as a bourgeois theory of human nature and accordingly attacked it vigorously, thereby creating an artificial confrontation. Such an aftermath remains operative even today, and we really need to make a point of overcoming it.

To advocate "moving people by sentiment" in our ideological and political work by no means suggests a mere exchange of love for cheap tears or false repentance. To be the bosom friend of youths must be combined with one's positive expectation of youths in their feelings and strict requirements of them in their ideology. To be strict is love, too. One must let youths clearly understand right and wrong, good and bad, truth and falsehood, good and evil, beauty and ugliness, honor and shame, and concepts of the like; we can entertain not the slightest ambiguity in this regard.

9255
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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY ROLE IN RURAL IDEOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC WORK DISCUSSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "On the Strengthening of Ideological and Political Work in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Since the production responsibility system in all forms has gone into effect in the countryside, the workload assumed by the party branches at basic levels today should be heavier instead of light than ever. How can they work effectively for the party and give full play to the role as fighting headquarters? This is a question that deserves our study.

As everyone knows, in the wake of the implementation of the production responsibility system, remarkable changes have taken place in the vast countryside, where the masses of commune members have generated greater enthusiasm than ever for production and have become more conscious of the need to develop agricultural production vigorously. Under such circumstances, some comrades have slackened their efforts in ideological and political work on the assumption that "as a result of the implementation of the responsibility system, the workers are willing to go to work without someone pushing from behind, while the cadres can take care of themselves." This assumption is wrong. Although we are convinced that our future is bright in view of our current increasingly remarkable achievements in the four modernizations program now being vigorously carried out by the people of all nationalities throughout the country under the leadership of our party, we still face many difficulties. The same is true of the countryside, where we need to do a lot of work. As fighting headquarters in the countryside, how is it possible for party branches to tone down their role? In the past, farming and production plans and other work were carried out with the backing of government orders or directives or political movements. Today, such measures are no longer acceptable. From this point of view, it is true that much of the pressure has been removed from the party branches. But party branches now have the responsibility to carry out ideological and political work, and they should figure out a good way to do this work in light of the new situation. In that sense, their workload is increasing rather than decreasing. In this connection, we must understand that many methods familiar to us are no longer valid, while new measures that prove useful today are still beyond our grasp. This is why we must study conscientiously and put what we have learned into practice. In doing so, we must raise our political consciousness, and pursue things with definite objectives in mind. Only in this way can we effectively carry out the party's work and get good results.

Since the implementation of the responsibility system, what are the chief responsibilities that should be assumed by party branches in the countryside?

First, we must further grasp ideological and political work well. At present, some units are focusing their attention only on their individual interests in relation to the interests of the state and the collective. A few persons have even taken a skeptical and wavering attitude toward the call for adherence to the socialist road and for enhancing collectivization. There still exist in society cheaters, embezzlers, speculators, smugglers, tax evaders, gamblers, believers in feudal superstitions, persons acting as matchmakers for profit, and other bad elements. In addition, litigation caused by disputes over property ownership, broken marriage, family affairs and other civil disputes has been on the rise, and serious crimes have been reported in some localities. Although there is no cause for alarm, we must take a serious attitude toward these problems. It is entirely wrong to allow them to grow unchecked. We must teach the masses of commune members to achieve a correct understanding of the party's policies, to bear in mind the national interests, to consider the situation as a whole, to adhere to the socialist road, to carry forward the spirit of patriotism and collectivism, and to courageously struggle against all unhealthy tendencies and crimes. We must encourage party members to maintain close ties with the masses, constantly acquaint ourselves with the aspirations of cadres and the masses, and do everything possible to satisfy their needs.

Second, ideological and political work must be devoted to serving the purpose of production effectively. For example, in the course of perfecting and improving the responsibility system, we must gear ideological work to serving the purpose of correctly handling the relationship between "centralization" and "decentralization," so that the superiority of the centralization of collective management can be fully demonstrated without dampening the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members. In the past, under the influence of the leftist ideology, we often got agricultural collectivization mixed up with the grand mobilization of manpower, considering the superior collective economy to be an entity bent on dampening the enthusiasm of the individual commune members. We were also afraid that any step to encourage individuals to take the initiative might undercut the collective economy. For this reason, we tended to emphasize only the aspect of centralization, thus severely dampening the enthusiasm of commune members. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, as a result of the emancipation of the mind, the implementation of policies, and the enforcement of the responsibility system of linking planned output with renumeration, and especially the system of awarding contracts for production and other jobs to the individual households, commune members have been encouraged to work harder than ever. Of course, this does not mean that all problems in this connection have been eliminated, problems whose solutions calls for continuing efforts. On the other hand, we must pay attention to the problem of centralization. In other words, in addition to doing a good job in the direction of decentralization, production teams must be encouraged to promote unified management if necessary, so the collective economy can be given a chance to demonstrate its superiority. The production responsibility system must be implemented in accordance with the principle of emphasizing flexibility and expediency so that the system of centralization or that of decentralization can be adopted at the discretion of local authorities concerned. Overemphasis on centralization or decentralization will serve no useful purpose. Overemphasis on centralization may return the people to the crodden

road of eating rice out of one big communal pot again; overemphasis on decentralization may prevent the collective economy from demonstrating its superiority and may hamper the development of the diversified economy. It may also lead the people to split up the collectively owned property among themselves and to damage the means of production of collective ownership. In the process, the people must be taught to prevent the emergence of either of these two unhealthy tendencies.

Third, we must pay attention to the well-being of commune members. For example, active efforts must be made to open nurseries and kindergartens so as to free working women from their household chores; attention must be paid to the daily needs of families of martyrs and soldiers, families enjoying five guarantees, and poor families; every effort must be made to help them pursue their careers in happiness, settle them in houses, and constantly improve their standards of living. Whether or not we do a good job in this regard can be used as an important yardstick for evaluating performances by party branches at basic levels. Doing a good job in this respect is significant in that it will stimulate the development of production, it will help maintain close ties between the party and the masses, and it will inspire the masses of commune members to show greater love than ever for the party and socialism, to take an active part in physical labor and to make greater contributions to the state and the collective.

Efforts must be made by party branches at the basic level to rectify the lifestyle of the party and the people as an important guarantee for them to demonstrate their role as fighting headquarters. Constant efforts must be made by party branches to teach party members and cadres to place strict demands on themselves, to take the lead in enforcing the "Guiding Principles," in implementing the party's line, principles and policies, and in enforcing their own resolutions. They must be taught to take the lead in enforcing contracts for production, in carrying out the planned parenthood program, in observing law and discipline, in overcoming unhealthy tendencies and in cultivating a healthy social climate. All requirements that must be met by the masses must first be met by party members and cadres themselves. Only in this way can they act as vanguards and models in the course of carrying out all work for the party.

9574

CSO: 4005/499

PARTY AND STATE

'BA YI RADIO' CRITICIZES YENAN RECTIFICATION MOVEMENT

OW022031 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A serious mistake committed by our party during the early years was the Yenan rectification movement, which took place 40 years ago. That movement brought about great damage to our party and the revolutionary cause. However, although it has been more than 5 years since the death of Mao Zedong and the downfall of the "gang of four," the truth of the bloody Yenan rectification movement has yet to be revealed to the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. Moreover, the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee even describes the Yenan rectification movement as a movement for education in Marxist ideology in which tremendous results were achieved. The facts are just the opposite.

There are still numerous people who were eyewitnesses to the rectification movement that took place 40 years ago. In our party today there are more than 10,000 people who took part in the second civil revolutionary war, and there are approximately 300,000 people who took part in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. In all these comrades' memory, the Yenan rectification movement is still fresh. In fact, that movement was our party's first large-scale movement to strike at the party, government and military cadres. It was also the first movement in which high-handed measures were used to force these cadres to absolutely obey an individual leader and his patriarchal leadership.

During that movement, Kang Sheng and his running dogs willfully struggled against those party, government and military cadres who upheld truth and principles. They also willfully concocted sinister information to persecute people. Furthermore, Kang Sheng and his company uttered such nonsense as there was "a large number of enemy agents and counterrevolutionaries in the party, government and military departments." They also asserted that in certain party organizations and military units, 90 percent of their members had betrayed the revolution. For this reason, they proposed that it was necessary to "strike hard" and "strike ruthlessly" and "not to let one single suspect escape." Consequently, under their cruel torture, tens of thousands of party, government and military cadres were condemned as "enemy agents," "traitors" and "counterrevolutionaries." Many of them were tortured to death or forced to commit suicide. That was the tragic result of the Yenan rectification movement.

In short, the Yenan rectification movement created a precedence for the disgusting act of using political movements to strike at and persecute dissidents. As a matter of fact, the so-called "Gao Gang-rao Shushi clique case," the antirightist movement and the "Peng Denhuai case" that happened later all showed vestiges of the Yenan rectification movement. In fact, the most disgusting aspect of the Yenan rectification movement was copied during the cultural revolution. The only difference was that the cultural revolution was even more ruthless; its scale of persecution was even larger and more people were victimized.

Why is it that there are still people today who are afraid of letting the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country know the truth about the Yenan rectification movement and people who still refuse to let the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee make a correct evaluation of that movement? To put it bluntly, it is simply because a certain leader in the central authorities is also responsible for the mistake of the Yenan rectification movement as he also cherishes the idea of the feudal patriarchal system.

More serious is the fact that he is unwilling to give up the outmoded and erroneous leadership style and that he has continued to use means similar to the Yenan rectification movement to persecute those dissidents who dare to uphold principles.

Historical experience has proved that bigger mistakes will certainly be made and that the state and the people will be subjected to even greater jeopardy if the old mistakes are not corrected. Precisely because of this reason, a factual conclusion of the Yenan rectification movement is particularly essential today.

CSO: 4005/587

PARTY AND STATE

MISUSE OF TERM 'BREAKTHROUGH' IN VARIOUS FIELDS DISCUSSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Song Lukun [1345 7627 2492] and Sun Meisheng [1327 2734 3932]: "Brief Discussion on 'Breakthroughs'"]

[Text] As the bourgeois liberalization tendency asserts itself in many ways, a phenomenon on the ideological and theoretical front has commanded our attention, that is, a few people have begun to use the term "breakthrough" indiscriminately, ignoring its original meaning.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have broadened our discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. The result is that the shackles imposed by leftist ideology have been smashed, clearing the way for the emancipation of the mind, for reform, and for reactivating scientific research and the production of literary works. These are activities whose significance and contributions to history are well known to all. For this reason, we have no doubt in our minds that they should continue in the days to come. However, during the past few years, in a misinterpretation of the policy for the emancipation of the mind, a few people have viewed and appreciated the term "breakthrough" as something in vogue and widely applicable to works on literature, art, theory, politics and ideology. Even worse is their proposal to urge others to make one "breakthrough" after another in the implementation of the four basic principles. In their eyes, "breakthrough" has become synonymous with liberalization, a tendency which deserves our conscientious analysis and study.

We understand that it will make sense only when we say that we have made a "breakthrough" in restrictions imposed by erroneous tendencies and traditional prejudices. In classical Marxist works, one may find such terms as "smash," "deal blows," and "breakthrough" along with certain erroneous ideologies, theories or certain traditional prejudices. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee has proposed to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, break with the "two whatevers," and lift restrictions imposed by leftists, clearly indicating that we are struggling against fallacy from a position of truth and against leftist prejudices from a position of the correct theory of knowledge. The facts show that this misuse or abuse of the term "breakthrough," ignoring its original definitive meaning, is responsible for turning everything upside down and causing delay in the emancipation of the mind and in the search for truth.

We must say that it does not make any sense if one says that he has made a "breakthrough" in truth, and especially universal truth. In response to this, some one may argue: Since truth is relative and has a capacity for expansion, can't we call the development of truth a "breakthrough"? In fact, there are articles on "breakthrough" which emphasize this argument, which, in our view, is untenable in that it leaves the false impression that there is a limit to human knowledge about truth and a barrier to the understanding of truth itself. True, one cannot get to understand truth in a single instant. It can be said that each major step of progress along this line is a breakthrough in our original limited knowledge of the past, and a step closer to knowledge of absolute truth. Any noticeable progress, whether in natural science or social sciences or in literature and its research, is a good thing that should be warmly celebrated. But no one can conclude that this is a "breakthrough" in truth. What commands our attention is the fact that the term "breakthrough" has been deliberately used by a few people as a pretext to break away from or negate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as a guide. This is not only preposterous in terms of theory, but also harmful in terms of practice. One must understand that universal truth is valuable in that it can generally guide people to understand objective laws. Citing the example that various forms of a movement can be transformed from one form into another, Engels once described universal truth as an important guide and said: "As soon as a law assumes this shape, its expression reaches its final stage. As a result of new discoveries, by means of this law we can provide new evidence and something new and more concrete. But as far as the expression of this law itself is concerned, we can add nothing to it." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 548) This is true of natural science as well as of social and historical sciences. The reason that we must firmly and unwaveringly uphold the four basic principles is that they constitute the universal truth our party has drawn from the rich experiences of millions of Chinese people in revolutionary practice over the past several decades.

If we want to add something new to science and theoretical studies, we must persist in upholding the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as a guide. We must understand that the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the four basic principles are a guide to the emancipation of the mind and a weapon to smash all unscientific mental shackles. It is clear that the consequence of the abolition of universal truth as a guide and the prevalence of the false idea of urging people to "break" with the four basic principles is serious and counter-productive.

In short, we must warmly praise all true breakthroughs in science and theoretical studies. But the pedantic and indiscriminate use of the term "breakthrough" as a fashionable phrase, ignoring its original meaning, should not be encouraged. In order to distinguish right from wrong, special efforts must be made to severely criticize all erroneous tendencies to preach free ways of thinking in the name of a "breakthrough," and in this way can we make contributions to the building of our socialist society and spiritual civilization.

PARTY AND STATE

MEASURES FOR STUDY OF 'RESOLUTION' PROPOSED IN JIANGSU

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 81, p 1

[Article: "Study the "Resolution" to Grasp Party Style, Inspire Revolutionary Enthusiasm to Promote Good Work: Comrade Xu Jiadun's Speech to Mobilize Personnel Proposes Four Items"]

[Text] On the afternoon of November 27th, Comrade Xu Jiadun [6079 1367 1470] made a report at a general meeting of party cadres. The topic of his report was undertake study of the "Resolution" to grasp the key link of party style in building material and spiritual culture.

Attending the meeting were comrades of the Provincial Committee Third "Resolution" Study Group, comrades of the Provincial Committee Scientific Education "Resolution" Study Group, students of the Provincial Committee Party School and responsible people of all offices and bureaus in provincial level departments.

After surveying conditions in study of the "Resolution" by party members in official positions throughout the whole province for the past several months, Comrade Xu Jiadun pointed out that our primary purpose in studying the "Resolution" is to enable the whole party to maintain a high degree of ideological, political, work and organizational unity with the Party Central, to maintain close relationships and wholeheartedly cooperate in order to energetically struggle to carry out the four modernizations. Recently, the Party Central formally issued Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk on the issue of correcting the party style. This is a very important document which we must sincerely study and firmly put into actual practice. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that if we wish to thoroughly and correctly utilize Mao Zedong Thought, be resolutely realistic, restore and develop the Party's superior traditions and style, carry out criticism and self-criticism and strictly enforce party discipline we must unify study of the "Resolution" with grasping party style and must firmly and earnestly practice what we preach.

After that, Comrade Xu Jiadun then gave his four viewpoints on the issue of how to continue profound study of the "Resolution" and how to grasp party style.

First, liberate ideology and inspire revolutionary enthusiasm. The "Resolution" is a model of ideological liberation. Unless one has the courage of an all-out materialist one cannot smash restrictions in order to reach those new scientific conclusions. In our study of the "Resolution" we first must acquire the courage of an all-out materialist in order to liberate our ideology and inspire revolutionary enthusiasm. To attain this point, all trades and professions first must learn from women's volleyball in China. After five years of strenuous training they became world champions. This is a great achievement. If we could emulate their spirit on all battlefronts, then before too long we could equal or surpass domestic and foreign levels of progress. Next, in all work, especially in economic work, close attention must be paid to usefulness and speed. We have no need of high speed which is devoid of subjective and objective considerations, our history provides bitter lessons in this regard. Nonetheless, it is desireable to attain increased speed through subjective efforts, this is one of the important goals in inspiring revolutionary enthusiasm. We must integrate year-end summations and make assessments, promote progress and make suitable criticism of units and individuals who could have improved but in fact did not. This also must be integrated with the year-end bonus. Finally, there must be regulations. Both the units and individuals must follow regulations. Women's volleyball established the championship as their fighting goal and we also must have a fighting goal. Do we now wish to go all out and aim high? The answer is yes. All we really need is a scientific attitude. Comrades who lack determination are of no use. Without high goals there is no hope, this is the case both for individuals and for units as well.

Second, be firmly practical and realistic and correct the ideological line. The "Resolution" is a model of being practical and realistic, and in our study of it we must be realistic in all things, which is to dare to be affirmative, rather than be negative. However, to truly be realistic and practical is no easy matter. It requires the courage to face up to the facts and go against the common current. The Party Central line, direction and policy are entirely correct. However, there does remain the problem of studying and carrying them out and putting them into concrete practice. China is so very large and conditions vary so greatly that the professional responsibility of our cadres is to be skilled in being realistic and practical, because to turn the party line, direction and policy into mere officialese is to have an attitude of bureaucratism. Take the agricultural production responsibility system for example. In selecting which form each area should adopt the prime concern is to be practical and realistic, there can be no standard procedures, arbitrary uniformity or single model. Formerly, a major issue of the inner-party ideological line was that some comrades could not distinguish right from wrong and what seemed right actually was wrong. Some people put on airs of always being right. Some people dared not support what was right or criticize what was wrong. This also is the issue of supporting or not supporting being practical and realistic. In short, in giving support to being practical and realistic we must support study and research to clarify the facts and discover laws and then use this foundation to make decisions, support what is right and correct what is wrong.

Third, thoroughly implement the "Guiding Principles" and sincerely grasp party discipline. We must continue to truly correct erroneous tendencies and overcome the privileges of the leading cadres, but we cannot carry out the "Guiding Principles" merely to oppose privileges. All wrong tendencies in work and in life must be opposed, but the most important thing is the unity of politics and the Party Central. There now are some party cadres who have a deficient sense of organization and discipline. They take a liberal attitude toward the party line, direction and policy, do not seek advice when they should and fail to make reports when they should. There also are some comrades who bargain with work transfers. What is it worth to be transferred or not transferred? There is absolutely no sense of self-sacrifice so how can there be any mention of struggling for the Communist Party? All lines of work and professions have organizational and discipline problems and they must all solve these problems.

Fourth, firmly grasp democratic centralism and sincerely carry out criticism and self-criticism. In terms of the leadership attention must be given to developing democracy, and in terms of the individual attention must be given to respect for the collective. In terms of current conditions in our province, individual leaders still have a great deal to do with conditions and this situation should be dealt with vigorously. However, there also are some conditions worthy of consideration, namely, when the organization makes a decision the individual refutes the organization and the lower level refutes the upper level, so that leadership is ineffective. In criticism and self-criticism comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] said that we must seek truth rather than save face. These words are straight to the point. All leadership levels should show the way in increasing criticism and self-criticism and must first take the lead in self-criticism.

Finally, Comrade Xu Jiadun strongly emphasized that the first step in grasping the party style is to grasp study. From the institution to the primary level we must continue to operate "Resolution" study groups. The provincial level leadership organs must set an example for the whole province: first, by showing the correct way to study the "Resolution;" second, by leading in the full implementation of the "Resolution" and the "Guiding Principles;" third, by supporting the system of sanitary cleaning each Saturday; and fourth, by sincerely carrying out criticism and self-criticism and building a democratic life. Prior to the Spring Festival, throughout the whole province, starting from the provincial level party committee all levels of party committees and party organizations should experience democratic life.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGZHOU UNITS WORK TO BUILD SOCIALIST CIVILIZATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Li Lanying [2621 5695 5391]: "Let Our Socialist Spiritual Civilization Bloom"]

[Text] The establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization is a matter of great concern to the people. As a nation whose material conditions are somewhat lacking, can we establish a highly socialist spiritual civilization? We recently read of 100 examples of spiritual civilization which were collected by the political department under the Guangzhou unit headquarters. They filled us with confidence.

The 100 examples of spiritual civilization summarize the socialist attitude of unit officers and men at the Guangzhou unit headquarters. During this year the offices at Guangzhou unit headquarters and the units under their control responded enthusiastically to the call of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee concerning the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization. On the basis of the movement launched last year for "learning from Lei Feng and establishing new mores," they launched a widespread movement for the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization. There was a clear transformation in the unit's mental attitude. Many new people, new things and new practices emerged, as did a large group of advanced units and advanced individuals. For example, cases of selflessness, finding pleasure in helping others, observing discipline and the law, returning valuables etc, could be found everywhere.

Early this year, the 8th company of the signal corps received orders to leave for the Guangxi border to perform their duties. Prior to setting out, the soldier He Kang [0149 1660] received a letter from home saying that his father was critically ill with a cerebral embolism and that his mother had been hit by a car. His presence was urgently required at home. He was deeply grieved but he put the good of his country above all and, without mentioning a word about this matter, he resolutely hurried to the front where he satisfactorily completed his duty in communication security.

One day in May this year, a gale force wind hit a certain area of Hunan. Some houses collapsed, killing and injuring many people. After this disaster cadres and soldiers at the signal corps general station donated over 800 yuan and more

than 1,000 jin in food coupons to help the afflicted people. They also dispatched vehicles to get cement to help the people rebuild their homes. The local authorities honored the unit with a silk banner proclaiming it "a model in providing disaster relief." On 27 March, as copy clerk Li Zhidi [2621 0037 1717] of the administrative section of the tank forces headquarters was sending off a book at the post office in the Guangzhou train station, he saw an elderly woman anxiously circling around. She seemed to be having some difficulty. Upon inquiring, he found out that the elderly woman was an overseas Chinese who was passing through Guangzhou on her way to Hong Kong after going to Fujian to see her son-in-law. The train was about to leave, but she had not yet mailed the medicine she had bought for her daughter. After Li found out about this he promptly helped her carry her luggage and got the elderly woman on board the train. He then returned to the post office and sent off the medicine for her. When the daughter learned of this she wrote to Li and to the unit expressing her appreciation. The letter said: "The PLA is even more beloved than family."

On 14 September this year, volunteer soldier Chen Liangde [7115 5328 1795] in the vehicle platoon of a certain agency drove a vehicle to Guangzhou. During a rest stop in Yangjiang, someone asked him to transport 500 jin of dried shrimp to Jiangmen, saying: "I'll pay you 90 yuan to do this." Chen Liangde cross-examined him and realized that this person was not involved in legitimate business, so he sternly refused, saying: "You wish to bribe me with money to transport private goods. That is something I cannot do." Afterward he met three people in a row who wanted to bribe him to transport private goods. He refused all of them.

On 12 August this year, Chen Huilan [7115 8396 5695], an attendant in the second guest house of the administrative bureau and member of the CYL, was cleaning a guest room when he came across a purse containing \$950 in cash. He immediately turned it over to the leadership. Upon investigation it was found that it had been lost by an American visitor who was traveling in a tour group. The group had already left Guangzhou for Shanghai, so they managed to give it to the Guangzhou branch of the China International Travel Service to be passed on to the owner. This incident shows that the unit under Guangzhou unit headquarters has already achieved gratifying results in its effort to establish a socialist spiritual civilization.

Establishing a highly socialist spiritual civilization is a strategic task set forth by the party Central Committee. It is a significant measure for carrying out the four modernizations. Vice Chairman Deng noted: "We must establish a socialist nation with a highly developed material civilization as well as a highly developed spiritual civilization." The establishment of a highly socialist spiritual civilization is one of the two major objectives of establishing a modern, powerful socialist country and it is a necessary prerequisite for implementing the four modernizations. With one hand we must grasp material civilization and with the other we must grasp spiritual civilization. This is the major task entrusted to us by history. If we disregard the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization and let capitalist ideology spread unchecked, it is bound to affect and ruin the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization. The establishment of the four modernizations would then be uncertain. Although the material civilization of some developed capitalist countries is advanced, nevertheless they are spiritually lacking and degenerate. This is plain to see.

Consequently, we must stress spiritual civilization at the same time that we stress material civilization. We must both acknowledge the decisive role of material goods on our spiritual consciousness and emphasize the negative effect of our consciousness on our material life. A socialist material civilization provides the basis and prerequisite for a socialist spiritual civilization, and the spiritual civilization provides the impetus for the development of the material civilization. The two help promote each other and each is indispensable. It is completely erroneous to stress the material benefits of the material civilization and to pay attention to the idea that the spiritual civilization cannot solve problems. We in Guangzhou are neighbors of Hong Kong and Macao. The corrosive influence of their bourgeois ideas is strong so we should give further attention to the establishment of our spiritual civilization. Only in this way can the cadres and the people clearly differentiate between right and wrong, between beauty and ugliness and between what is appealing and what is offensive. We must withstand the onslaught of fragrant breezes and bad odors and act as morally upright people.

During the first stage in establishing a spiritual civilization, the most important thing is to do our best in the following four areas: First, our party must above all have the finest party style of all proletarian political parties in the world. Second, there must be a high degree of solidarity and unanimity in ideology, political and morality among the people of every nationality throughout the country and in every stratum and social group. Third, our nation must have a highly democratic life as well as strict discipline and social order. Fourth, we must also have a rich and varied cultural life, a beautiful environment and good hygiene and sanitation. In establishing a spiritual civilization, we must take the lead by relying on the example set by the leadership and agencies at every level. We must also rely on the main support of large numbers of activists. During the long-term revolutionary struggle, we took the lead by relying primarily on the example of cadres and the main support of activists to spur on the establishment of proletarian ideology and workstyle among the broad masses and to implement the line and general and specific policies of the party. Today, in order to establish a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization we must revive and raise the party's prestige among the masses. Similarly we must depend on cadres at all levels, in particular the leading cadres, to earnestly practice what they preach, to make examples of themselves and to influence and motivate the masses. We believe that if everyone consciously starts with himself, takes actions to uphold the ideology, convictions, morality and laws of communism, and if everyone resists the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and lifestyle, only then can the mores of society be corrected and only then will the mental attitudes of the masses improve.

At present there has already been some success in the establishment of a spiritual civilization. We believe that with everyone making a joint effort, a socialist spiritual civilization will certainly flourish far and wide. We must take further steps to start a new upsurge for the establishment of a socialist spiritual civilization and struggle to establish a modern powerful socialist country with a highly developed material and spiritual civilization.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

NEW POLICE FORCE, BOOST SECURITY--Beijing 3 Feb KYODO--China will inaugurate a new police force to beef up public security in Beijing to cope with recently increasing crimes and sabotage activities plaguing the capital. The inauguration of the special police unit has been approved by the Chinese Communist Party leadership and the state council in response to a request made by the public security ministry. The party's notification on the new police force said it is intended to cope with large-scale violence and sabotage incidents and arson, murder, blasting and other serious crimes in Beijing. Detailed plans of the new police force are unknown but the organization will be financed directly by the state, unlike other public security organizations in China. The notification said new police organization would be useful to cope with such incidents as arson, which was frequent in the latter half of last year, a 1980 shooting case by a Chinese people's liberation army soldier in his unit and a runaway taxi case last month, Chinese sources said. The Chinese move is believed to reflect the Chinese leadership's serious consideration of uneasy factors lurking in the society in view of the recent incidents. It is expected to take more time before inauguration of the special police unit, even though it has been approved. [Text] [OW030821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 3 Feb 82]

AIR RAID SHELTERS CONVERTED INTO HOTELS--Shanghai, 27 January (XINHUA)--Shanghai, China's largest city, has converted quite a number of air-raid shelters into hotels, shops, restaurants, hospitals and warehouses, the Shanghai people's air defense office said today. The converted-shelter space thus made available is the largest in the country. More than 200 shelters have been converted into hotels in the last year, providing an extra 13,000 beds, which is 20 percent of the city's total, the office said. The office said more than 10 of the largest shelters have been turned into restaurants and dining rooms, serving 20,000 each day. Another 80,000 square meters have become workshops and factories, creating jobs for more than 10,000 school-leavers. Other shelters have been provided with lighting, air conditioning and plumbing, and turned into storerooms, movie theaters and laboratories for scientific research. The office says the new underground services did 50 million yuan of business last year. [Text] [OW270754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 27 Jan 82]

CSO: 4000/56

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INTERNATIONAL WRITERS' CONFERENCE CONDEMNS PERSECUTION OF LITERATI

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Ye Junjian [0673 0689 0256]: "New Year, New Hopes"]

[Text] In a few more hours we will enter 1982. Our hearts are always filled with hope in regard to the arrival of the new year, so much so that we still make some specific plans for the future, hoping that in this new year there can be some achievement. The reason why humanity has been able to progress continuously has been that the vast majority of people have always been brimming with hope, and it is exactly because of this that our struggles now have an objective. Yet hope is not hollow fantasy; it develops and emerges in accordance with reality. The new year is the continuation of the old year, and our hope is also based on the foundation of the experiences of the past year.

How have matters been in the past year? This month I attended, on invitation, the "International Writers' Conference" that was held in Cyprus. The topic of the conference was the "problem of freedom and literary creation in a troubled world." More than 100 writers and poets from five continents joined in the discussions, and everyone freely expressed their views. Not all points of view were identical, but there was one that was identical, namely, that this is a "troubled world." Indeed, at present, stable corners of the world are very few, and there are wars in many regions, particularly in the Middle East and about us: Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the wars there having already continued for 2 years. These wars were launched by big and small hegemonists, and they are wars of aggression. Since it is aggression, people must naturally rise up in revolt.

War of aggression--now it can also be called expansionist war--not only must arouse the resistance of the victims of aggression, but it can also arouse the opposition of the people of one's own country and the people of the world. As for the relevant governments and their leaders of those who launch wars of aggression, it is inevitable that they must suppress peoples' freedom and, above all, freedom of speech. So in "a troubled world," "freedom and literary creation" will naturally be imperilled. The "International Writers' Conference" convened by the Cyprus writing society regarded this issue as the topic for discussion. It not only represented the points of view of the writers of that area, but, in fact, possessed universal significance. Before this, at the 45th international writing society general membership meeting convened in Lyons and Paris, France, this September, and attended by more than 400 writers from all

over the world, the principal topic expressed was practically identical in content: "a world beset with crises regarding the peril and hope of literature." What was different was that here "hope" was explicitly put forth as well.

These two topics explicitly illustrated a trend in the ideology of the world's writers, which generally includes other intellectuals as well. Namely, that they have already taken notice of the "crises" in our lives and which confront this world. This is also to say that they have concerned themselves with world affairs and, moreover, have taken action as well, since they have already seriously discussed at the conference the "instability" and "crises" of this world. This is a phenomenon that was not ordinarily present in the past, particularly among western writers and poets. It can be said of the greater part of them that, after World War II, they turned deaf ears to mundane affairs and buried themselves in writing books. But today concern for the "crises" and "peril" of the world has been aroused in them, and they have actually thrown themselves into waging the struggle for winning freedom.

From the points of view of these writers, "crisis" and "peril" involve two aspects. One aspect is economical, namely, that the present propagation media involving the senses of hearing and sight, such as the highly developed radio and television, have taken over the writers' position. Since many people have gradually lost the habit of reading, and because young people do not read very much and, in fact, have become semiliterate, the appreciation of literature and art is even further out of the question. Under these conditions, publishers too are "imperilled," but they still have the means for casting off "peril," namely, by publishing large quantities of things of vulgar taste which the people of low cultural levels are also able to "appreciate," thereby causing their publications to "be in great demand." In fact, this is also a political problem. The highly developed propagation media of the senses of hearing and sight is not evil. The problem is how to use them as tools for raising the cultural level of the people, not the opposite. The publishing experts' "looking toward the money" is also a political problem. However, in many countries of the world at present the writers' means for the resolution of these problems are rather few.

The other aspect of "crisis" and "peril" comes directly from politics. In those aforementioned countries which practice hegemonism, political means are directly used to violate the freedom of writers, even their personal freedom. Precisely because this kind of violation is so direct, it has impaired the writers' existence. They were then compelled to adopt countermeasures, and they established an "imprisoned writers committee" to support those writers whose freedom has been taken away. And the number of this kind of writer continues to increase by the day. In the report of the general membership meeting of the international writing society that was convened at Copenhagen in February of this year, the said committee, using the Soviet Union as an example, cited more than 10 names of writers who have been locked up in prison and sent to institutions for mental disorders. Up to September of this year, the number of imprisoned authors in the Soviet Union cited at the assemblies held in Lyons and Paris has increased to more than 33 names; and, in addition, there are also six Ukrainian writers who have been put under house arrest and sent into exile. As for Vietnam, up until September there have been 67 names of writers who have been locked up in prison. It must be said that this increasing rate is astonishing. Even

if they are writers unconcerned with politics, there must be vigilance toward this profound "peril," and there must be some action, for these victims of persecution are people who side with the masses and support justice.

This, then, has caused authors of various schools to be simultaneously concerned with the problems of humanity's cultural future and world peace. This can be seen in some draft resolutions put forth at this year's international writing society meetings convened at Lyons and Paris. Among them were three draft resolutions that possessed particularly model significance. One was jointly put forth by the Swedish and Polish writing society centers, the content of which was: "The international writing society vehemently condemns any foreign military pressure aimed at interfering in the development of freedom in the social lives and cultures of any country of the world." Another was jointly issued by the international writing society centers of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the content of which was: "A most important tool of the international writing society is the safeguard of the cultures of minority nationalities. The news of colleagues encountering difficulties in what are generally referred to as the peaceful three littoral countries of the Baltic Sea has caused the three Scandinavian writing society centers to feel extremely concerned. In the past few years, we have understood that the cultures of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been imperilled. For safeguarding these cultures, many of their intellectuals have already been arrested. We demand that all members of the international writing society condemn with us these kinds of antagonistic policies which flagrantly violate all international cultural accords and standards." The third draft resolution was jointly put forth by the British writer, Jasper Ridley, and the chairman of the last session of the international writing society, Peruvian writer Mario Vargas Llosa, the content of which was: "The international writing society protests that on 4 September 1981 the Ural Jimir regional court of the Soviet Union used as an excuse the Soviet Union writer Anatoly Marchenko's having written a book about his early life in prison and sentenced him to 10 years performing hard labor in a labor camp and 5 years of internal exile. The international writing society strongly demands that the relevant authorities in the Soviet Union investigate anew the case and judgment of Anatoly Marchenko, while at the same time permitting him to emigrate abroad in view of the fact that his health has severely deteriorated."

These three draft resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority at the conference. Of the more than 400 writers who participated in the conference, the vast majority of people, whether they were realist writers, writers from the abstractionist school, writers from the absurdist school, or whether they were poets who wrote dreamy poems, all voted in favor, causing these few resolutions to become the official documents of the assembly and to be made public to writers throughout the world, calling for everyone's support. Obviously, these few resolutions not merely involved the problems of writers' freedom and safeguarding the cultures of a few nationalities, but illustrated at the same time a major issue that possesses universal significance, namely, that in this "unstable world" the "crises" and "peril" facing writers--in fact, literature as well--have already developed to whatever extent. Yet here "hope" was also revealed simultaneously, for the world's writers were already conscious of this crisis and peril; and, no matter which school they belonged to, they have all acted, using the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences

and striving together to fight for the progressive changes beneficial to human culture and beneficial to the people in regard to this situation.

We support this kind of effort made by world writers. In fact, what they are striving for is exactly the reality in our literary and art life of today. Among our numerous writers, numbering in the thousands, many of them within the last 5 years have received praise for creating works of excellence. In the individual works of only a few writers where problems existed, criticism and self-criticism have been carried out. This is normal, but all along there has not been one actual writer who was imprisoned because of his writings. Moreover, by setting right those historical cases where people have been wrongfully sentenced because of creative activities, creative productivity has been liberated and writers' reputations have been restored. As for our minority nationality literature, it is also flourishing, and writers of Han nationality are also doing their best to support and help it to develop. For this reason, this year we have also especially published a nationwide nationality literary publication. Today, radio and newspapers announced the good news of the national minority nationalities literary creation awards assembly. This is the result of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Union of Chinese Writers earnestly and seriously getting on with the work of the national minority nationalities literary creation awards discussions, and it is an important symbol of our country's flourishing minority nationalities literary creation enterprise. We cherish this kind of reality in our literary life of today, for this has opened vast vistas and glorious futures for the common literary enterprises of each of our races of people. This kind of reality and the objective for which writers in the world who have a sense of what is right and who side with the people struggle for are identical in many important respects. This is also the joint foundation on which our Chinese writers join in the activities of the writers of the world. Having this foundation, referring to the external work of our literary circles, we will also be brimming with hope in the new year.

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CSO: 4005/459

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GREATER EFFORT IN RURAL CULTURAL WORK URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Yiqun Local CCP Committee Secretart, Jiangxi Province, Wang Shuheng [3769 2885 5899]: "We Must Strive To Grasp Rural Cultural Work"]

[Text] Along with the development of rural production and the improvement of living conditions, the needs of the vast masses of peasants in their cultural life have become more pressing. "We do not worry about having food, clothing or a place to live, we worry that our cultural life has become stagnant." This is the cry from the hearts of the peasants who are currently well on their way to a more prosperous life. As comrades involved in rural work, it is our glorious and unshirkable duty to firmly grasp rural cultural work and relieve the peasants of this "new worry."

We have just begun to understand this problem so we are not fully aware of it yet. In the past several years, in pace with the change in focus of the party's work, the broad masses and cadres have concentrated their primary energy on establishing the four modernizations. At one time there appeared the inclination to set economic work against cultural work. A popular argument was: "We are going all out for the four modernizations, there is no time to grasp culture." In order to clear away this ideological obstacle we must instruct the cadres in three areas to help them understand this problem. The first concerns implementing the policies of the Third Plenary Session which will give the peasants great inspiration and strength. The peasants long to understand party policies. They are also very anxious over whether policies will change in the future. They must grasp party policies by means of newspapers, periodicals, broadcasts, and cultural studies. They say: "We have confidence in the printed word in newspapers and we are reassured by reliable broadcasts." While developing production, the peasants have been starved for scientific and cultural knowledge, they can immediately transform it into a productive force. The second area concerns the peasants desire for cultural life. There is a commune member in the Huang-gang Commune in Yifeng County whose family subscribes to 39 newspapers and periodicals. He pays over 200 yuan in subscription costs. In a production brigade made up of eight households located in a forest deep in the mountains, the scene was reminiscent of receiving relatives at a wedding. They welcomed a commune amateur theatrical troupe from another county over 100 li away to come and perform for 2 days. Every household offered their bedding for the actors to sleep on. This type of occurrence reveals the urgent need for grasping cultural work. The third area concerns the various problems that exist in rural cultural life. These past few years rural cultural life has picked

up but in some places the old culture has gained ground. The people's minds have been seriously corroded by bad operas, obscene books, feudalistic superstitions, gambling, clan warfare etc. It has poisoned the mind of our young people. This has lead us to believe that the peasants can raise a new generation only with the spread of a new culture that can give the peasants a broad-minded and vigorous spiritual strength and provide them with advanced scientific and cultural knowledge. This is our starting point and our goal in grasping rural cultural work.

The key to advancing the undertaking of rural cultural work consists of fully rousing the enthusiasm of broad masses of cultural workers. Prior to the Third Plenary Session there were still a large number of miscarriages of justice that were never righted. There were many comrades whose grievances were never resolved so, as a result, they still have lingering fears. They still turn pale at the mention of culture for they regard it as dangerous. Without the enthusiasm of the people, all work becomes empty talk. Consequently, in the first half of 1979, the local CCP committee convened a district-wide literature and art work conference. During this conference the local CCP committee solemnly announced: All the miscarriages of justice on the literature and art fronts that were fabricated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been completely reversed and exonerated. The reputations of all writers that were identified as "black line personnages" and the reputations of all works that were attacked as "poisonous weeds" have been restored. All black materials have been invalidated. After that, the local China Federation of Literary and Art Circles was reinstated and literary, dramatic, photographic, music and dance associations were set up. Many comrades were so moved they became choked up and their eyes brimmed with tears. They said: "The reversals of the misjudged cases have dispelled our feelings of resentment. The party's loving concern has rekindled our aspirations as cultural fighters." Many people then began to spontaneously compose poems, paint paintings and celebrate in song the greatness and wisdom of the guiding principles of the Third Plenary Session.

Since then we have stressed carrying out party policies. This includes promoting comrades who combine ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life to leading posts and admitting qualified comrades to the party and league. We must give enthusiastic support and respect to the industrious efforts of cultural workers and regularly attend the exhibitions and operas they put on. Not only must we go to see these events but we must also offer comments. We must agree to promptly promote the exhibition and performances of fine works. The results of such actions will arouse the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cultural workers and inspire them all to come up with ideas and do their utmost for the glory of rural culture.

In order to ensure the healthy development of rural cultural work, we must give particular attention to grasping the question of our objectives. We believe that rural cultural work should uphold serving the peasants and serving the modernization of agriculture. Following the publication of the party's papers on the Third Plenary Session and the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session, all the cultural movements joined forces and became widely publicized by means of broadcasts, slide-shows, concerts, wall newspapers, night schools and other activities. Starting in spring of 1979 in our district, the reasons for the spread from village to village and from unit to unit of every form of the system of responsibility in production and for the rapid development of a diversified rural economy are intimately related to the publicity and thorough propaganda work done by cultural workers. It is also due to their active recommendation and promotion of scientific and technological books.

As for the various problems that have arisen in mass cultural activities, we have not forcibly corrected them or come down hard on them. Rather we have actively made clear our views, used persuasion and education as well as engaging in thorough and painstaking ideological work.

We frequently recommend new conditions and new changes to professional cultural workers that should be implemented in the countryside. We want to encourage them to go deep into the countryside, to get to know the moods and attitudes of the peasants and to sing the praises of the new type of people and new things. After the broad masses of cultural workers went to the countryside they received instruction, aroused creative enthusiasm and produced a great quantity of fine works with rural themes. Since August of last year, amateur writers in my district have published more than 30 short stories, reportages and over 10 plays as well as several novels in periodicals above the provincial level. There have been 88 prints and peasant paintings published in national and provincial periodicals two of which were selected to be sent abroad. More than 50 songs have been written and published in periodicals. In August of this year, my district participated in the Beijing exhibition of 70 photographic art works of which 70 percent had rural subjects. Among them, "Qiangxiu" won first prize in the competition held by the magazine DAZHONG SHEYING [POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHY].

In order to further develop the mass character of rural cultural activities, it is necessary to strive to grasp well the establishment of the mass cultural battle-front. At present, 41 percent of the communes throughout the district have set up cultural centers. Fifteen theaters have been built through the collective effort and the pooled resources of commune members. It is currently common practice for the masses to raise funds to build cultural facilities. Just last year, under the initiative of the CYL and militia organizations, the peasants throughout the district raised over 40,000 yuan and set up 945 youth centers. We must continue to use local financial aid and rely on the power of the collective and of commune members to strive to increase mass cultural facilities. We must make every effort to build commune and unit culture centers and culture offices as quickly as possible.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

STUDENT LIFE AT YAN'AN PARTY SCHOOL RECALLED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Kunsheng [1728 1924 3932]: "Fragmentary Reminiscences of Academic Life at Yan'an's Central Party School"]

[Text] I studied at the Central Party School in Yan'an from 1945 to 1946. At that time our party had just gone through a rectification movement and the seventh party congress had been held. The Central Party School, under the direct leadership of Chairman Mao of the party Central Committee, presented a new scene of lively activity. What impressed me most deeply and what was most educational were the study style of seeking truth from facts, the intimate relationship between the leader and the masses, as well as the staff's attitude of wholeheartedly serving the students and other fine traditions and work styles of the party. Now, although over 30 years have passed, some happy impressions of that time remain in my mind and are fresh in my memory.

Seeking Truth From Facts

My most striking perception when studying at the party school was the study style of seeking truth from facts. Not only were the students wearing badges inscribed "Seek Truth From Facts," and inlaid on top of the door of the assembly hall were large stone-cut characters "Seek Truth From Facts" written in Chairman Mao's powerful and bold strokes, and in the hall itself hung a poster reading "Uphold the Truth and Correct One's Mistakes," but also the entire learning process was permeated with the spirit of integrating theory with reality, and the guiding thought, study plan, study methods, and study activities of the courses without exception embodied the study style of seeking truth from facts.

At that time Chairman Mao made a speech to the students at the party school that had a great effect on their style of study. This brief speech was related to us by Comrade Hu Qiacmu. Its gist was: Our Communist Party is not Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, and we do not require people to have blind faith in it; our party's leaders are not Chiang Kai-shek, and they do not require people to follow them blindly. You are to study theory and sum up historical experiences, approaching all questions by asking "why." You can raise doubts about what I say and everybody can discuss it. Do not lap up information without digesting it. I do not want students who follow blindly. This speech by Chairman Mao fully embodied our party's revolutionary spirit of seeking truth from facts. Our entire study life was guided by this idea.

The leadership of the party school put particular stress on the study attitude of "free thought" and "upholding the truth and correcting one's mistakes." What was called "free thought" at that time had the same meaning as the term "emancipation of the mind" today. That is to say, in approaching problems, do not be bound by conventions and do not be prejudiced, but start from reality, think independently, and ask "why" about everything; viewpoints and conclusions must be repeatedly weighed, must be rebutted by other people, and must be tested by practice. Among the students at our party school, under the gradual uplifting influence of this work style, there was fostered a good atmosphere in which they dared to think independently and were bold in debate. Even with regard to certain major political problems, in these discussions the student dared to uphold its own view and to call things into question without any misgivings. Once he discovered that his view was mistaken, he would courageously acknowledge his error and immediately correct his view. I remember that in February 1946, after Comrade Shaoqi had reported to the entire student body of the party school on the new stage of peace and democracy, the school organized everybody to discuss the report. The great majority of the comrades expressed warm support for the decision of the central authorities. Several comrades thought that Chiang Kai-shek could not be trusted and, saying that "Churchill can change but Chiang Kai-shek cannot change," expressed reservations. The majority of people thought that Chairman Mao of the party Central Committee knew Chiang Kai-shek very well and was prepared for any eventuality. With all people in the country ardently wishing for peaceful unification, after the signing of the "Double Ten Agreement," it was not beyond the realm of possibility that a democratic and peaceful situation could be established for a certain period of time and to a certain degree. It would be undesirable for us to reject peaceful unification, which would run counter to the ardent wish of all people in the country. This dispute involved the big questions of how to handle the political situation at that time and how to handle the decision of the central authorities. But everybody considered the dispute as normal. Both sides stressed facts and convinced people by reasoning, and nobody slapped labels on the other side.

In our study and discussion, when approaching some problems we put particular stress on starting from reality and conducting analysis and research. With regard to certain major problems that remained in dispute and uncertain, we often asked Chairman Mao to give us the answers. I remember fairly clearly the dispute about whether Chen Duxiu's rightist mistake of capitulation had had a disastrous effect on the Chinese revolution. When discussing the reasons for the failure of the first great revolution, some comrades overlooked the objective fact of the great power of the imperialist, feudal warlords at that time and put all the blame for the failure on Chen Duxiu. They held that if it were not for Chen Duxiu's rightist mistake of capitulation, the Northern Expedition would have quickly succeeded and the Chinese revolution could soon thereafter have been victorious. The other comrades did not agree with this view, and since neither side would yield to the other, they decided to consult Chairman Mao. Comrade An Ziwen conveyed Chairman Mao's answer to us, the gist of which was: If Chen Duxiu had not committed his rightist mistake of capitulation, the first great revolution would not have ended in such disastrous failure, but then neither could it have achieved a rapid victory. This was because the united forces of the imperialist, feudal landlords and warlords were exceedingly powerful and there was a great disparity in strength between us and the enemy. At the same time our party was in its infancy and lacked revolutionary experience. Thus the democratic revolution was protracted and difficult, and the party could not suddenly change course if its central leadership was correct or not. Even if the central leadership

had not committed a major mistake at that time, under those conditions the revolution could not have quickly achieved nationwide victory. Chairman Mao's analysis, which, from starting from actual historical conditions, sought truth from facts, completely convinced both sides in the dispute.

Our study at that time was a continuation of the rectification studies centered on studying and summing up the experiences and lessons, both positive and negative, in the party's leadership and China's democratic revolution. With regard to several questions of inner-party struggle, we originally had the readymade conclusions of the "Resolution on Certain Historical Questions," and after studying the resolution it was not hard to reach a consensus. But the school, in order that the students would truly grasp the historical facts of China's revolutionary movement, drew on the experiences and lessons of several major struggles and made arrangements for us to study all the documentary materials related to the party Central Committee's leadership of the revolutionary struggle compiled under the titles "Before the Sixth Party Congress" and "Since the Sixth Party Congress," including Wang Ming's pamphlet "Struggle for the Further Bolshevikization of the CCP." It also had those leading comrades who had been involved in several leftist mistakes relate to us their reminiscences. Because they had experienced and taken part in the rectification summing up, what they had to say was specific, profound, and unforgettable. By reading a large amount of both positive and negative documentary materials and listening to some older comrades relate their own experiences, contrasting Chen Duxiu's right-capitulationist error, especially his third rightist error, with the correct ideas represented by Chairman Mao, all of us greatly improved our understanding of the Chinese revolution, and we truly understood the essence, harm and source of the error of leftist adventurism; understood what subjectivism is and what seeking truth from facts is; and gained a fairly profound understanding of the fanaticism and vacillating nature of the petite bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao Among Us

Chairman Mao was the president of our party school. He not only regularly showed an interest in our studies, but also often came among us and, with all of us, took part in evening parties and watched programs. He loved to see the Beijing opera "The Clamor for Peace at that Time" and was even more interested in "Three Attacks on Zhujia Village," which he had personally directed and arranged and which he had to see almost every time it was performed. I remember that one week two evening performances were given in the party school's assembly hall and Chairman Mao came to see both of them. Sometimes, because of the press of affairs, Chairman Mao would come late, and then he would quietly find an empty seat and sit down and watch the performance along with everyone else. The audience was quiet at the performance, being absorbed in watching the show, and nobody looked right or left. But in our hearts we loved and respected Chairman Mao and knew that he worked hard day and night on important affairs of the country, and nobody wanted to disturb him without cause. Occasionally, during a performance a very young friend who, out of his ardent love for Chairman Mao, would leave his seat and run to the chairman's side and touch his hands and clothes and to receive his tender care, but there were not many occasions like this. At the time, everybody was accustomed to these scenes and thought they were perfectly natural. This was because a great common goal linked people together, and the leader and the masses, the upper level and the lower level, were fused into one body in thinking, feeling, and living.

At critical junctures for the safety of the party and country, it was even easier to see the intimate relationship of joy and sorrow between the leader and the masses. After Japan's surrender, the days and nights that Chairman Mao spent in Chongqing, where he had gone to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek in order to realize peace within the country, made the broad masses of cadres, armymen, and civilians in the border areas anxious and uneasy. They constantly worried about the chairman's safety and ardently longed for his early successful return. As the negotiations dragged on without reaching a decision, the people's anxiety grew with each passing day. What day Chairman Mao would return became the center of people's daily discussions. Everybody pinned their hopes on an airplane; they only had to hear the drone of an airplane to look up into the sky with the hope that it was the plane the Chairman was returning on. All day long the people longed for the Chairman's return like people during a drought long for a rain cloud. Therefore, when we got the news that Chairman Mao was returning to Yan'an, we spontaneously ran to the airfield on the eastern outskirts of Yan'an to greet the chairman. When they saw Chairman Mao in glowing spirits walk down the airplane's ramp, everybody was elated that Chairman Mao had signed the "Double Ten Agreement" and that peace within the country had been realized. In 1946, when the situation had deteriorated, I again saw Chairman Mao at a front meeting of the seven branch schools of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political University. Chairman Mao was thinner than before and his demeanor was grave. Obviously, this was because, with the sudden turn and rapid developments in the current political situation, he had been overworking. In his farewell speech, Chairman Mao angrily condemned Chiang Kai-shek for his perfidy and for his criminal act of tearing up the peace agreement and attacking the liberated areas. He said: Soon after the war of resistance began, Chiang Kai-shek retreated to Mount Emei, bored his way into his tortoise shell and would not move, and secretly ganged up with the Japanese bandits to sit back and watch the fighting. At that time the heavy burden of the war of resistance was mainly borne by our Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army. Today, when Japan has surrendered, Chiang Kai-shek has crept out of his tortoise shell and wants to come down from the mountain to pluck peaches and seize all the fruits of victory. Last year, because of the pressure of circumstances he was forced to sign the "Double Ten Agreement," which he has now torn up. Breaking the peace agreement, he has sent soldiers to mount a large-scale offensive against the liberated areas. The people of the whole country ardently wish for peace. We must depend on strength to protect peace, must mount several high-level party campaigns, and must fight for a state of peace. In this speech, Chairman Mao putting particular stress on "fighting for peace," called on everybody to go to the frontline and beat back the enemy who was attacking the liberated areas. Chairman Mao said what was in our hearts, pointed out the direction everybody should go toward, and encouraged the comrades' courage and confidence in vanquishing the enemy.

Wholeheartedly Serving the Students

The party school was fairly large and its students numbered more than 10,000 persons, so that how to do good administrative work, especially logistical work, presented a large problem. Because of the difficulties created at that time by the Kuomintang's ring-upon-ring blockade and by the limitations of the natural environment in the border areas, material conditions were comparatively hard. But all the staff of the party school conscientiously served the students, thinking of ways to overcome the difficulties and creating comparatively good study and living conditions for us.

At that time there was no more than a handful of cadres working on administration in the school, but the organization and arrangements for study were systematic and the supply of study materials was timely. There were also not many administrative workers in the school administration office, but by good organization and division of work responsibility, this work was done extremely well. In their care for the comrades, they could be said to have done everything possible. Below are a few specific examples.

With regard to replenishing the students' uniforms, bedding, and articles of daily use, the supply personnel, in addition to reporting statistics to various party branches on schedule, also constantly made a point of understanding different situations, and whenever necessary came up with solutions to the students' specific difficulties. When we came to the party school from the front, our travel packs were often incomplete; once the administrators saw this they would immediately solve the problem on their own accord. Some comrades did not know this until their own belongings arrived.

We lived in cave dwellings that had been built by students and staff of the party school themselves. Most of them were earthen cave dwellings of solid foundation carved out of the hills; a small number of them were constructed of stone. In general, they were fairly safe. Every year in spring and autumn, an older section chief in charge of housing--a Long March cadre about 50 years old who suffered from rickets--would go from cave to cave, making a careful inspection to see if there were any dangerous conditions. If he discovered the slightest sign of danger, he would immediately repair and reinforce the cave.

The party school took all sorts of measures for the convenience of the students. For example, the party branch's member for study and member for living conditions separately were responsible for drawing and giving to every student his daily newspaper reference materials and study materials, as well as his small articles for daily use. Whenever the time arrived for replacing uniforms, bedding, and large articles, the supply department would prepare the articles to be provided and place them at the intersection of the roads next to the messhalls so that they could be conveniently picked up by everybody. This might not seem like a big thing, but by only a few comrades taking a lot of trouble and making a lot of effort, the pain involved in having every comrade go back and forth was lessened and a great convenience was brought to people, which the comrades praised in unison.

Because the entire school staff was not afraid of being put to trouble, under these difficult conditions it provided us with a fairly good study environment and saved us a lot of time and energy, so that we were able to concentrate on our studies, swiftly arm our minds, and return to the front. People still cherish the memory of the academic life at that time!

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PAST, FUTURE STATE OF FILMMAKING REVIEWED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Vice Chairman of the China Filmmakers Association Yuan Wen Shu [5913 2429 2992]: "Looking Back and Looking Ahead"]

[Text] The year 1981 is now over. In looking back over this past year we see that the motion picture front and other battlefronts have been troubled. On the one hand people have been actively engaging in heated disputes while confronting problems having to do with creative practice. Moreover, the people have presented all sorts of demands to the motion picture industry and some have even cast reproaches. This is understandable. Indeed, there still exist quite a few mediocre works among our films. Taking into account the overall situation, our achievements are still most important. Even though shortcomings still exist, we must not get discouraged. We are just now striving to overcome our shortcomings to improve the quality of our films as quickly as possible.

In further analysis, there has been greater progress among the creative works of 1981 as compared to those of 1980. For example, this year's range of subject matter in films is broader than last year's. Included are the films "Xi Ying Men" and "Clouds and Mountains". It will be viewed with great interest by vast numbers of viewers.

The above mentioned are a few examples of films that deal with real present day life.

This year there have also been great breakthroughs in portraying subjects having to do with our great revolutionary history. For example, there are the films "The Xi'an Incident", "The Nanchang Uprising", "Chutian Fengyun" etc., all of which have numerous authentic characters, revolutionary leaders, counterrevolutionary leaders and noble patriots appearing in them. Writers have artistically reproduced historical personages and historical events of that time using techniques of realism. This is the reverse of the "gang of four's" use of nonrealistic techniques in depicting the positive character "Gao Daquan" and of depicting caricatured villains. This is obviously a great step forward. As for reviving famous works such as "Mourning", "A Q Zhengzuan" ["The True Story of Ah Q"] and ["Medicine"], they were all reproduced for the motion picture screen while remaining faithful to the style of the original works. Remarkable results were achieved which added to the splendor of the rich literary treasure house of the two great masters Lu Xun and Mao Dun. It can't be denied that this is the victory of revolutionary realism.

In addition, there is a small noteworthy group of young filmmakers who have made a great effort to make innovations in the area of forms of expression in film-making. Of course, in terms of the present circumstances "Laughter on Moon Bay", both of which focus on the life of the peasants. These films have long received favorable comment from their audiences. "Xi Ying Men," which deals with promoting family harmony and industrious production has been seen by over 70 million viewers. There are also films such as "Life in the Country" and "A Corner Forgotten By Love" that have not yet been shown. They too are films of a certain level that deal with peasant life. The film "The Seagull", which deals with the life of volleyball players has been well received by vast numbers of viewers. It is worth mentioning that our nation's women's team won the world championship at the world competition in November of this year yet this film was produced in the spring of this year. Ideologically we have never acknowledged the predictions of prophets, but neither do we consider this to be fortuitous or coincidental. This is the inevitable result of our writers and artists persisting in realistically and logically engaging in creative work that is based on material dialectics after having undergone conscientious study and having learned from their experiences. The main character's spirit of going all out reflects China's current characteristic of vigorous development. There is also the film "Neighbors" which has not yet been released. It deals with the life of urban workers and intellectuals. It too is outstanding. As for its originality, it is daring yet within the limits of propriety. It is both life-like and profound. This film particularly deserves our praise as it is a work produced by a youth production studio. In addition there is also the recently completed "The Horse Herder", another excellent work by Xie Jinji [6200 2516 4949] completed after "Tales of Heaven", it seems that the aim of their innovations is not completely clear. We cannot help but bring this to their attention. How can the techniques of "romantic moves" be applied to express the reality of socialism? There must be further study of this in ideology and practice. This we hope that our new ventures will not be limited to form.

During 1981 there has been one other area that deserves our attention however insignificant it may seem. The incident involving "Unrequited Love" has long passed, there is no need for us to discuss it further. However, there is still a handful of filmmakers who having come under the influence of commercialization, have placed undue emphasis on seeking box-office value. This has caused their creative works to fall upon the vulgar and evil ways of the "love craze." This phenomenon is beneath their dignity, they are especially not worthy of the title "engineers of the human soul." This situation differs substantially from the previously mentioned situation and we earnestly hope that the concerned comrades will be on guard against this.

Overall, our situation is a good one and we are optimistic. We look towards the future with confidence. In addition to actively writing and producing, we must strengthen our studies in Marxism-Leninism, society, literature, aesthetics and history. Let us join hands and forge ahead courageously.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SEVERAL SUGGESTION GIVEN FOR IMPROVING WORK ON MUSIC FRONT

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Vice Chairman of China Musician's Association Zhao Feng [6392 8688]: "Several Suggestions"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in the "Government Work Report"; "We can only ensure the lasting development of our national economy and secure a socialist orientation for the establishment of our material civilization if we establish a spiritual civilization with a high degree of socialism at the same time that we establish a highly developed material civilization." He went on to explain, a spiritual civilization includes "cultivating lofty ideological values, life styles and aesthetic standards." This makes clear the definite, concrete and solemn task faced by numerous musicians.

A socialist spiritual civilization includes cultivating lofty ideological values, life styles and aesthetic standards among the masses. It is related to the major problem of the socialist orientation of the establishment of our nation's material civilization. This sets out the clear-cut orientation and goal of struggle facing writers, artists and musicians. This is a fundamental problem that should be given primary consideration in our work in the days ahead.

In earlier days a phenomenon in our music that ran counter to the above mentioned goals was, in brief, a problem of the contamination of our song writers and performing by the popular music of the foreign bourgeoisie. Leading departments and music theory were indifferent to this contamination. The lack of struggle can be seen as the concrete manifestation of the "laxity and disorganization" on the music battlefield. It should be given our serious attention and every effort should be made to put it right.

Looking ahead to 1982, our fighting tasks as music workers are:

- 1) In theory and in the arts we must give clear-cut explanations and make just criticisms of the phenomenon of "contamination" of our song writing and in the performing arts.
- 2) All professional musicians should revive their zeal for carrying out the music movement of the masses of the past war years. Vocational schools should strive to launch music work for society and overcome the tendency of "exclusive advancement." Professional groups should strive to create and perform works of

excellence that are worthy of today's great era in which we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. They must also truly overcome the poison of "box-office value" and take fostering and cultivating lofty aesthetic standards among the masses as their starting point. Every musician should throw himself into the musical activities of the masses and make fostering and cultivating the lofty aesthetic standards of the masses his own important duty. Music workers should go to workers cultural palaces, cultural centers, colleges, middle schools, primary schools, nursery schools, child care centers, children's palaces, factories and villages. They should make spreading lofty music an important and integral part of their work.

- 3) Every musician should use all possible means and actions to conscientiously do practical work in music instruction in middle and primary schools. For example, they could write teaching materials, help music teachers to make improvements in their work and even personally take on one or two classes in middle and primary schools.... These are all examples of practical activities and they do not require any increase in state educational expenses or teaching facilities. We must bear in mind that upgrading music instruction in middle and primary schools provides the basis for increasing the younger generation's overall ability to appreciate music and for improving their aesthetic standards. Within 5 to 10 years amazing results can be achieved.
- 4) We must set up a periodical geared to middle and primary school music teachers to provide them with teaching materials and lesson plans as well as inquiring into the various teaching problems in general music instruction.
- 5) Each professional music teaching unit should link up with a secondary normal school to help organize the music courses in the normal school or to teach the music classes at the normal school. They should take on this activity and regard it as a formal assignment.
- 6) Vocational music schools should establish more departments and courses in music education. They should improve the quality of music education and change in a practical way their mistaken attitude of neglecting music education in the past. They should remove music education from the sphere of literature and art and conscientiously grasp it as a major job for scientific research so as to fundamentally change the conditions of music education in our middle and primary schools that do not correspond to the establishment of a spiritual civilization.

On the occasion of the new year many thoughts keep crowding my mind while I read Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Government Work Report." I have presented the above mentioned "commonplace" suggestions in connection with our nation's work in music instruction for the reference of our respected comrades in the music world.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEED TO EXTEND EDUCATION TO WORKERS, PEASANTS ANALYZED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Zang Boping [5258 0130 1627]: "Study New Situation, New Traits, and Earnestly Do a Good Job of Educating Workers and Peasants"]

[Text] Recently, I spent 20 days investigating education for workers and peasants in Tianjin Municipality and other parts of Hebei Province. During the trip, in addition to attending briefings given by leading comrades concerned with education, I visited television universities, television classes, vocational schools and colleges for workers, and vocational schools for peasants in Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, and Baoding municipalities, as well as those in mountainous counties, communes, and brigades on the outskirts of Shijiazhuang and Baoding Prefecture. While there, I also held forums or exchanged views individually with responsible comrades, teachers, and students. Although I conducted the investigation in a hurried manner, I have come up with the following findings: With the development of industrial and agricultural production has come an urgent demand for the successful development of education for workers and peasants. Most of the leading comrades and people I met promise to work vigorously to make education for workers and peasants a success. Comrades working in the frontline of duty have worked energetically and hard in the hope of improving the conditions for schools. The broad masses of workers, peasants, and cadres are eager to support and participate in sparetime education. Some units have asked "four persons to fulfill a work usually done by five, so that one of them can be selected to devote 6 months to study." Under this slogan, impressive models known for their success in developing education for workers and peasants and in promoting production have appeared in various localities. But in this article I do not intend to introduce such models and their experiences in detail. What I want to present here for the benefit of interested comrades and researchers are some problems collectively reflected in my discussions with comrades I met.

- 1) We must pay high attention to education for workers and peasants. Since the holding of the National Work Conference on Education for Workers and Peasants, and especially since the CCP Central Committee and the State Council issued their joint "Decision on Strengthening the Work of Education for Workers and Peasants," leading comrades at all levels have raised their awareness of this work and have worked energetically and taken the initiative to develop activities in connection with this form of education; various localities have achieved success in this respect. In short, the work of educating workers and peasants has made great

headway; the situation on this front is good. But the development of this situation is not well balanced. Some localities which have failed to come to grips with this form of education have lagged behind others in this connection. Some even have yet to get this form of education "off the ground." Therefore, it is still too early to say when they can take effective measures for this purpose. This is the reason why I must further emphasize that leading comrades, and especially comrades of the education departments, must take a step forward in giving education for workers and peasants greater attention.

2) A sound system must be instituted to conduct education for workers and peasants. A survey of what I have observed shows that some localities or departments have attributed their greater success in this work to the basic requirement that it must be carried out by special agencies with the full attention of their leadership. At present, various local government and mass organizations have set aside specific amounts of their resources for this purpose and have taken concerted actions along this line. But in some localities, this undertaking is still being neglected by leading comrades, and the system designed for this purpose remains far from perfect. In other localities, action has yet to be taken by departments concerned with education to pool their resources. Some of them have even been trying to pass the buck around so that they can avoid assuming responsibilities for this form of education. Comrades in these localities must act swiftly to improve this education system and assign the necessary personnel to put it into effect in accordance with the "Decision on Strengthening the Work of Education for Workers and Peasants," which stipulates: "Party committees at all levels, the government, trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations, and scientific and technological committees must make concerted efforts to strengthen their leadership, put all relevant departments under an overall command, divide the labor and share the responsibility among themselves, and cooperate with each other in carrying out this work."

3) We must strengthen the management of teaching programs and emphasize their quality and results. Today, it is gratifying to note that as a result of the rapid development of education for workers and peasants, schools in various new categories have sprung up one after another and their student population is steadily growing. But attention must be paid to the problem of how to ensure the quality of education. We can draw experiences and lessons in this connection from history. Under our current circumstances, it is advisable to establish as many short-term cultural study classes and technical or vocational training schools as possible. These are classes or schools which can achieve quick results. In localities where conditions are ripe, vocational classes at middle-school level must be established along with college-level classes. As for those institutions of secondary and higher education that want their degrees to be recognized by other established schools, they must obtain approval from the authorities concerned before opening their doors to students. Departments of education must tighten their control over existing institutions of secondary and higher education in this category and must reorganize and consolidate them in accordance with related regulations. They should order a few poorly equipped schools which cannot expect their quality of education to be improved in the near future to convert themselves into other forms of sparetine schools. They must conscientiously uphold the system requiring every student to pass entrance and graduation examinations and other tests in school. Only by strictly enforcing

all examination systems and strengthening the management of teaching programs can we ensure the quality of education. Unless we raise the quality and levels of education, we cannot expect our academic achievements to be recognized by society, nor can we expect our education to play a role in developing the socialist four modernizations program. If we allow the quality of education to fall below the desired standards, our investment in the form of labor and money in this undertaking will be wasted. In the end, we will find it difficult to implement related policies, and we will produce results that will have the effect of dampening the enthusiasm of the masses for participating in the study programs and in the management of schools.

4) We must step up teaching research and lay the groundwork for teaching programs. Since education for workers and peasants appeals to a broad segment of our population, and since it takes various forms, it is very difficult to produce a complete, universally applicable set of teaching programs for this purpose in a short period of time. At present, demands for such teaching programs vary from place to place. In some localities, such demands are largely met by substitute teaching materials obtained from different sources. Compiling teaching materials in this way can in no way enhance the development of teaching activities and will adversely affect our efforts to improve the quality of education. It is gratifying to note that some units have begun to consider the compilation of teaching materials for their own use, while some localities have undertaken to establish special teaching research institutes offering education for workers and peasants. All localities must concentrate their efforts on establishing teaching research institutes and must take an active part in the development of teaching programs. At the same time, they must encourage and help qualified units or departments to compile teaching materials to meet their own needs. Although some nationally applicable teaching materials have been made available to schools, they remain far from satisfying the nation's needs. Comrades throughout the country must understand that they can no longer take a wait-and-see attitude toward this matter. Otherwise, they will end up losing the sense of initiative in developing teaching programs.

5) We must focus on studying the current new feature of education for peasants. Since the production responsibility system has been in effect in the countryside, the diversified economy has developed vigorously. Aware that they are in urgent need of knowledge of agricultural science and technology and farm management, never before have peasants demonstrated such great enthusiasm for acquiring knowledge. In our countryside today, there are returned senior and junior middle school graduates and youths who had attended primary schools. These robust young people now form the backbone of the vast labor force in the countryside. Our endeavor to help them raise their cultural level and to train them in science and technology is bound to have a far-reaching effect on the development of modern agriculture. Because our peasants are eager to promote production and to diversify the economy, they have voluntarily extended their hours of physical labor, thus ruling out the possibility that they can work out a uniform working schedule. In short, this new situation has introduced new elements that affect education for peasants. Some comrades observe that our current education for peasants has gradually begun a transition from the infant stage of education, which takes the form of night and winter schools designed mainly to eliminate illiteracy, to a stage of education aimed mainly at training youths with elementary cultural levels in science and technology and politics in order to

raise their cultural level. This observation is consistent with reality in the countryside. We must analyze this new situation and strengthen our leadership over this work. In areas dominated by illiterate adults, our main objective remains to eliminate illiteracy and nip it in the bud through special efforts to strengthen and popularize elementary education.

6) We must pay attention to the problem of political education. As stipulated in the "Decision," education for workers must contain two specific aspects of education, namely, political thought and cultural and scientific knowledge. This point represents a basic policy for socialist education in our country. Education for workers and peasants generally emphasizes the education of adults for the reason that their cultural level will have an immediate impact on our socialist spiritual civilization. Adult education is also significant in that it can make its influence felt among youngsters and children through social connections and family channels, and it can play a significant role in developing a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is why we must emphasize political and ideological education as a part of education for workers and peasants.

Although our present national economy remains in a stage of readjustment, we have already seen prospects for great development. During this new historical period, new demands and traits have been added to our education for workers and peasants. Interested comrades on all fronts must conscientiously study this new situation and these new traits and must take effective measures and work hard in this direction in accordance with the related policies of the Party Central Committee and the State Council. Only in this way can they achieve success in promoting education for workers and peasants and make still greater contributions to the program of the four modernizations.

9574
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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ATTENTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH WORK FOR MINORITIES URGED

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [UNITY OF THE NATIONALITIES] in Chinese No 11, 15 Nov 81
pp 27-28

[Article by Yang Dongsheng [2799 2639 3932], deputy director of the State Nationalities Commission: "Actively Do a Good Job for the Minority Nationalities in Public Health"]

[Text] Public health work for the nationalities is an important cord by which the party and the state are connected to the masses of the people of minority nationalities. It is directly related to the prosperity and development of the minority nationalities and construction of the border areas; it is a long-term strategic task in the implementation of our nationalities policy, in doing a good job in our nationalities work, and in increasing the unity of the nationalities. In the early days after liberation, our party and state already placed great emphasis on public health work for the nationalities and allocated subsidies for public health to the nationalities, dispatched a large contingent of nationalities public health roving medical teams that traveled from one village and camp to another to prevent disease and treat illness, adopted particular measures to help the minority nationalities train technical personnel in public health, established many public health medical institutions in the area of the minority nationalities, and thereby eliminated and controlled certain local diseases and chronic illnesses. All this was deeply appreciated by the minority nationalities and foreign border people.

But when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques held sway, public health work for the nationalities was subject to serious impediment; large contingents of public health technical personnel of various nationalities were persecuted politically; many public health medical institutions were cut back or even cut off; scientific medical management systems were tampered with or even discarded, and the quality of medical care was thus considerably lowered. All this resulted in a situation in which the vast urban and rural nationalities areas seriously lacked both medical care and medicine. After the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, the nationalities public health enterprises, where all the neglected tasks were waiting to be undertaken, celebrated the opportunity for their resuscitation. Especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, along with the implementation of our nationalities policy, our public health policy, our intellectuals policy, our unification of Chinese, Western and nationalities medicine, and similar policies, the importance of doing a good job in public health for the nationalities

has become increasingly recognized by people; it has thus been given due attention, and the pertinent work has experienced a turn for the better.

By the end of 1980, there were 26,073 public health medical institutions in the country's nationalities autonomous regions; of these 10,433 were hospitals, with 271,463 beds. There were altogether 324,300 public health technical personnel, of whom 140,752 were physicians. Physicians with a minority nationality background numbered 28,253; they made up 20.1 percent of the total number of physicians in the autonomous regions. These figures alone indicate that these nationalities areas were already equipped with a definite medical capability. Because the minority nationalities are mostly scattered in the border areas, where the districts are vast and transportation facilities are very poor, the level of their economic and cultural development remains rather low, their diseases and illnesses are rather numerous, and also they have not yet fully implemented the policies and measures designed to strengthen public health work for the nationalities at present, so not a few problems remain.

Today, in some localities of the nationalities areas, local diseases and chronic illnesses have shown a tendency to rise and spread again; feudal, superstitious activities are again appearing, and in some localities they are even on the rampage. Except in the case of certain sudden, current epidemics for which urgent measures have already been taken, some dilatory diseases which seriously threaten the health of the people of minority nationalities still have not been given sufficient attention and no great effort has been made to prevent or treat them.

Ever since the 1960's, no effort has been made to continue the adoption of special measures to train public health technical personnel for the minority nationalities, especially to train advanced physicians. In some nationalities medical schools and nationalities public health schools already in operation, emphasis in student recruitment is still placed on the level of points gained in the entrance examination, with the proportion of students of minority nationality background admitted thus remaining too low. Existing problems are also rather numerous as regards qualified teachers, equipment, and stipends for students of minority nationality background at such schools. There are also many medical schools and institutes where nationalities classes should have been restored but where difficulties are still emphasized, so that things are very slow in getting started.

After the production responsibility system has been instituted in the farming, forestry, and cattle-raising areas, the salary of many barefoot doctors of minority nationality background still has not been reasonably solved, resulting in a decrease in their number. By the end of 1980, there were only 57,023 of them in the country's autonomous regions, making up 4.36 percent of the total number of barefoot doctors of all autonomous regions.

The currently allocated funds for public health enterprises cannot accommodate the development of these enterprises as they generally do not include special subsidies for nationalities public health; medical equipment in the nationalities areas remains inadequate at present, staff housing and hospitals are both in short supply, and up to now the reduction and exemption of expenses for social medical treatment have not been well implemented.

The use of Western medicine and treatment, Chinese medicine and treatment, and nationalities medicine and treatment is still not yet well integrated.

Part of the public health technical personnel sent from other areas to work in the nationalities areas, because of a lack of necessary concern and care about their material life and spiritual life and scarcity of opportunities for advanced study in their profession, do not resign themselves calmly to working in the nationalities areas but demand to be transferred to the interior.

Besides, from the central level to the relevant provincial and regional administrative offices and autonomous prefectural units, the public health departments still have not restored or perfected special control organs for nationalities public health work, nor paid sufficient attention to the characteristics of the minority nationalities and their areas; their work tends to be general, and certain problems awaiting urgent solution are still not put on the agenda.

In response to these problems, our state Nationalities Affairs Commission is scheduled to study them in coordination with the Public Health Ministry and concerned departments in order to gradually solve them. At present, concerned departments in the various areas should, on the basis of carrying out investigation and study, do a good job in public health for the minority nationalities and reflect local conditions to the superior level in order to attract the care and attention by the departments in charge. We must give scope to both central and local enthusiasm. Some localities have given scope to their own initiative and enthusiasm and have achieved good results.

Nationalities affairs organs in various localities should help the public health departments to grasp well the building of nationalities public health medical contingents. They should help public health technical cadres of various nationalities working in the nationalities areas and graduates of higher and secondary medical and pharmaceutical schools and institutes assigned according to plan to such nationalities areas to establish a viewpoint of wholeheartedly serving the minority nationalities on a long-term basis; they should fully look after and take care of them and do their best to help solve their practical problems. They should make a point to commend good people and good things on the public health medical front in the nationalities areas. They should conscientiously implement directives of the Public Health Ministry, the state Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the Education Ministry on strengthening medical education work in the minority nationalities areas and on the support of interior provinces and municipalities geared to the needs of the minority nationalities areas in developing their medical education, do a good job in their medical education and establish bases for advanced study. They should both train new personnel and improve old personnel.

They should follow the relevant directives of the central authorities to do a good job in solving the problems of the barefoot doctors' salary and the reduction and exemption of expenses for social medical treatment. They should pay attention to giving scope to the strong points of nationalities medicine and guarantee that the nationalities areas have both medical treatment and medicine, so as to enable patients to get timely treatment.

Under the present system of public finance, it is impractical for the state to furnish special nationalities public health funds. In some provinces and regions, in view of the practical needs of nationalities public health work, subsidies for nationalities public health undertakings should be allocated out of the minority nationalities subsidies, the funds in support of underdeveloped areas, border construction investment, nationalities reserves and similar funds granted by the central authorities. With such funds, problems such as capital construction, material equipment, and means of transportation in the public health and medical departments of the nationalities areas must be gradually solved.

The foundation of the public health and medical enterprises in the nationalities areas has always been rather thin. Before liberation, the vast nationalities areas never had any public health facilities; although great efforts were made after liberation and a good foundation was laid, at the end of the 10-year catastrophe, the narrowed gap had once again widened. We must heighten our perception, proceed from reality, strive as our manpower, financial and material resources permit, and struggle hard and actively to do a good job in public health for the nationalities, so as to make new contributions to the prosperity and flourishing of our minority nationalities and to the unity of our various nationalities.

9255
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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WRITERS, ARTISTS URGED TO WORK FOR SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 12, 10 Dec 81 pp 25-26

[Article by Yang Zhijing [2799 3112 4842]: "Literary and Artistic Creations and Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Comrades Hu Yaobang pointed out in his "Speech at the Play Writing Forum": "Our effort to build a socialist spiritual civilization requires three peaks: an ideological and theoretical peak, a scientific and technological peak, and a literary and artistic peak. Failure to scale these three peaks cannot be called attainment of our four modernizations. In this sense, the 1980's are the beginning of our march toward the four modernizations and also the beginning of the march of our literary and artistic circles toward the new peak!" Here, Comrade Hu Yaobang closely links the scaling of the literary and artistic peak with the building of our socialist spiritual civilization and the great cause of realizing our four modernizations; this, accordingly, suggests higher requirements for our literary and artistic undertakings: every one of our writers and artists must be clearly aware of the lofty responsibility and historical mission we have on our shoulders so as to strive to emulate each other in making appropriate contributions to the building of our socialist spiritual civilization.

Literature and art are "a kind of moral activity for man"; literary and artistic works are man's "textbooks on life." As "engineers working on man's soul," writers and artists should naturally exert themselves in catching those glittering subject matters from the diverse and complex sea of life and do their best to mold the images of the new people who march at the forefront of their times and who embody the spirit of their times, fashion their beautiful souls with their picturesque and colorful artistic touches and, through image-molding that embodies the spirit of the times and is fraught with lofty sentiments, beautify our life, exert a favorable influence upon and purify people's souls, thereby serving the revival of China and the building of our advanced socialist spiritual civilization. This is both a law of literary and artistic creation itself and the imperative, sacred mission that writers and artists have willingly undertaken. It is, indeed, as the great German poet Goethe said: "If a great dramatic poet is at the same time endowed with creative talent and innate powerful and noble ideas and feelings and also able to infiltrate them into all of his works, then it is possible for the soul reflected in his dramas to become the national soul."

After the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, an overwhelming majority of our

writers and artists have been able, along with the deepening development of our efforts to return to order from disorder and our ideological liberation movement, to acquire a far more lucid perception of this essential characteristic and function on the part of literature and art. They have stood firmly on the standpoint of the masses of the people, correctly employed the Marxist world view and methodology, penetratingly observed and analyzed our complex and complicated social phenomena and social contradictions, courageously explored and dissected the temperamental characteristics and complicated inner worlds of various types of personalities in our society, profoundly tapped the social and historical fonts that gave rise and shape to the various social contradictions and characters of personalities, and thereby aroused, in the process of the great awakening of our nation, the gargantuan creative spirit dormant in the vast ranks of the masses of the people, and successfully molded the images of a contingent of socialist new people embodying such a spirit and filled with such revolutionary drive and unsullied sentiments. These practitioners of revolutionary ideals and scientific attitudes, of noble sentiments and creative capabilities, and of broad vision and truth-seeking spirit who are dedicated to the four modernizations are the very typical representatives of the socialist new people. The images of these socialist new people which reflect the spiritual sparks of our state and people and, as spiritual lights, at the same time guide our more than 900 million people toward a more elevated spiritual plane, higher ideals, and loftier revolutionary qualities and styles, naturally attract multitudinous readers and are welcomed by the vast ranks of the masses of the people.

Literary and artistic products marked by clear party character, bursting with the spiritual sparks of the time, tallying with the inevitable trend of man's historical development, and reflective of the people's voice and wishes, can, through the artistic images and image systems they themselves have molded and with their singular artistic magic, exert a favorable influence upon people's characters and transform people's souls subtly and imperceptibly; they play a special role in the elevating of the spiritual plane of the masses of the people and in the building of our socialist spiritual civilization. With respect to such positive, healthy social effects engendered by literary and artistic works, we must provide full, affirmative, and enthusiastic encouragement. But we must see, at the same time, that works of low artistic appeal and erroneous ideological tendencies also pollute social customs and erode and poison people's souls; with respect to such negative, unwholesome social effects incurred by literature and art, our attention also cannot but be aroused. We see that during the past few years there have indeed been a very few comrades among our literary and art ranks who, because of the lack of a correct understanding of the great cause in which our state and nation were engaged, persisted in an erroneous direction of creation; as they failed to observe and analyze complicated social contradictions and struggles with the scientific viewpoint and method of Marxism, they therefore produced erroneous reflections of life; as they blindly absorbed the influence of the bourgeois ideology and culture of the West and sought to placate the lowly interests of certain readers, they therefore propagated in their creations not a few unhealthy appeals. Works written under such circumstances either give people the impression that the Communist Party is not good, socialism is not good, or make people think that reality is all darkness, gloomy, almost choking people's breath in an oppressive way, thereby making people dispirited, disappointed; or they prove to be arbitrarily and awkwardly fabricated, odd and strange, preposterous, in pursuit of sensual stimulation, displaying

scenes of horror, and embellishing yellow trivialities. All such works of misguided orientation and unwholesome style not only are incapable of providing people with esthetic enjoyment and healthy instruction but tend, on the contrary, to pollute our social customs and poison people's souls. If we were to allow such a situation to continue and throw up our hands, that would not only be irresponsible to the vast ranks of the readers but also doing no good to the writers and artists themselves; therefore, we should, in such cases, launch active literary and art criticism and let everybody take up the weapons of criticism and self-criticism.

If our men of letters and artists wish to write good works for the sake of influencing and moving society and the building of our spiritual civilization, the key lies in adhering to the four basic principles, continuing to transform their world view, and standing with the party and the people on everything. As we look at the present tendency of bourgeois liberalization reflected in our literary and artistic relations, it is of course a result of their having been subject to the influence of certain unwholesome customs in society; but, in the final analysis, it also has to do with the fact that individual comrades in our literary and art ranks have in the past few years become insulated from the fiery, struggling life and failed to adhere to the four basic principles and correct methods of creation. Our literary and art undertakings are a kind of sacred and noble undertaking; they require our writers to master the orientation that literature and art serve the people and serve socialism so as to create fine works that are beneficial to fostering noble sentiments on the part of the masses of the people and that induce people to aspire to progress in a high spirit. This makes it necessary for our writers and artists to keep firmly in mind their own glorious mission, consciously use Marxist literary and art theories and methods of creation to guide their own activities of creation, and launch themselves into life, launch themselves into the company of the masses, in order to absorb new raw materials, themes, plots, language, poetic feelings and pictorial suggestions, continue to nurture themselves with the assertive spirit by which the people create history, consciously transform their world view, and forever devote themselves to a common mind and common effort together with the party and the people. Meanwhile, they must, under the premise of adhering to the four basic principles, also dare to explore, be eager to practice, continue to create, and continue to reflect the spirit of our times and the essential main current of our life with vivid artistic forms and images. Only thus can they give people confidence, inspiration, brightness, and strength.

When Engels discussed the European renaissance movement in his article "Introduction to Natural Dialectics," he excitedly commented: "This was the greatest and most progressive change man had ever experienced; it was a period which needed giants and which also produced giants--giants in terms of mental capability, enthusiasm and character, giants in terms of versatility and erudition." There is no doubt that the era in which we live is going to be comparatively an even greater era. Our era will need even more giants and will also produce more giants. Therefore, the vast ranks of our literary and art workers should make haste to launch themselves into the mighty current and fiery struggling life of the day, train themselves amid the masses, absorb nutrition in practice, create more and better works that are commensurate with our era and our people, and dedicate their talent to the building of an advanced socialist spiritual civilization and

the molding of socialist new people with beautiful souls. The developmental history of literature and art tells us: any writers and their works that genuinely reflect the spirit of the times and play a major, positive role in the progressive undertakings of the masses of the people will not be forgotten by the times, nor by the people. With such a heavy responsibility in front of them and with the people's expectations resounding in their ears, could any of the determined and aspiring men of letters and artists willing to serve the people and serve the socialist cause refrain from exerting themselves?

9255

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ARTISTS URGED TO PORTRAY LIFE IN COUNTRYSIDE ACCURATELY

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Zhu Bing 4554 0393]: "Two Problems in Works Based on the Countryside Are Subject Matter at Present"]

[Text] The situation in literary and art circles is very delightful; new people and new works are surging forth incessantly, and no one can obliterate this main trend. But we cannot but see also that certain noteworthy problems awaiting urgent solution still exist in our literary and artistic creation. Our negligence in this regard would affect the development and prosperity of our literary and artistic creation or even lead to the danger of it being deviated from its correct course and thereby being led astray. In connection with new creations based on countryside subject matter, I wish to cite examples in the following two aspects:

First, works that reflect the relationship between the general trend of historical development and concrete policies.

During the past 3 years, the party's economic policies for the countryside have brought about a favorable turn in agricultural production and have made it possible for the spiritual outlook of the peasants to undergo a fundamental transformation. To praise this delightful transformation with vivid, concrete artistic images is entirely correct. In particular, those works which reflect the rushing currents of life on the one hand and describe the charming appeals of life on the other hand, and which are so true to life, enchant me so much that I can hardly bear to leave them. But there are also some works which fail to demonstrate the changes in our present policies for the countryside from the general trend of historical development and which fall short of describing the socialist ideological content of the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants inspired by the various production responsibility systems at present; these works are liable to create incorrect impressions among the readers objectively and thereby serve to set these concrete policies adopted in a given period apart from the general historical trend of socialism. There are also works which border on outlining policies while overlooking the complexity of life, as if once a certain policy is changed, everything immediately becomes a blessing.

Meanwhile, we must also see that there are many forms of production responsibility system in our countryside at present. In a considerable number of areas, especially in areas where the foundation of their collective economy is relatively

good, the method of fixing output quotas based on individual households is not yet being put into practice. In these places, because the conditions of the cadres are good and they have improved their management, their production and ideological situation are likewise fairly good. Although a village like that of the Yuanjia Brigade in Shaanxi Province, which adheres to the path of aiming at collective wealth and thereby succeeds in achieving a yield of 1,600 jin of crops per mu and a return of 2.8 yuan per day of labor, is not a general example either in Shaanxi Province or in the whole country, there may well be quite a number of this type. Viewed in long-range terms, it undoubtedly represents the direction of development for China's 800 million peasants. But are there not too few literary works that reflect such practical life?

Second, works that reflect the life of intellectual youths who have gone to the countryside.

Undoubtedly, the profound calamities brought to the party, the state, and the people by the Lin and Jiang counterrevolutionary cliques naturally also included persecution of our intellectual youths who went down to the countryside. After the smashing of the "gang of four," not a few intellectual youths used their own personal experiences as their basic raw material and wrote fine works on the basis of such subject matter, such as Comrade Zhu Lin's [4554 2651] "Shenghe Zhi Lu" [Path of Life], Comrade Yu Lojin's [6657 501? 6930] "Yige Dongtian di Tonghua" [A Children's Story in the Winter], and so of Comrade Ye Xin's [5509 6580] novels. In exposing and censuring the evils of the "gang of four" and stimulating people's hatred against the "gang of four" and their cronies, these works all played a very good role. But we also cannot but see that some works have directly become exhibits of evil and filth with a view to satisfying the unhealthy desire on the part of the readers to pursue the strange and the sensational. We cannot but see, likewise, that whenever works have contents of this sort they almost invariably have intellectual youths as objects of abuse and infringement, and cadres of counties, communes, brigades and production teams likewise invariably as persecution maniacs. Comrade Li Jian's [2621 0494] "Zuino Huacong" [Lying Drunk Amidst the Flower Bushes] not only distorts the image of poor, lower and middle level peasants and basic-level cadres but also the image of intellectual youths. Can this be said to tally with the actualities of life? Toward both the basic-level cadres and the intellectual youths, we must adopt the dialectical attitude of dividing one into two by both believing that most of both types of comrades are good and acknowledging that during the period of the "gang of four" not a few bullying, blatant cronies and individual social scums actually sneaked into the ranks of the basic-level cadres, and that among the intellectual youths who went down to the countryside there were also those who performed badly or even very isolated degenerates. Life is very complex; in the case of works that seek genuinely to reflect life, the greatest taboo is to allow a thousand tomes to follow the same format and a thousand faces to share the same complexion; it is still worse to use data unfit for the eye and stuff them into a work without refinement for the sake of catering to low interests.

The causes leading to such situations lie primarily in an author becoming insulated from life, failing to grasp the pulse of the times, failing to sense the feelings of the masses of the people and, in creating a work, also failing to begin with life, but preferring to follow the direction of the winds. Works predicated on following the direction of the winds and running after the waves may in some cases prove to be sensational for a while, but their artistic life can in the end only be ephemeral. We should take many transient works in literary history such as these as a warning to ourselves.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ARTISTS WARNED AGAINST BEING CUT OFF FROM MASSES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Zhao Xun [6392 1416], vice chairman of the Association of Chinese Playwrights: "Let Us Stir Up the Enthusiastic Trend of Plunging into the Thick of Life"]

[Text] Nineteen eighty-two is the 40th anniversary of the delivery of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Speech at the Yanan Literary and Art Forum." This test of time gained through 40 years of practice proves that certain basic principles of Marxism enunciated in the "Speech" are correct. For example, the "Speech" points out that man's social life is the only source of literature and art; it puts forward the slogans of "go to the masses" and "go to the fiery struggles" for men of letters and artists; today these principles are not only far from being obsolete but they are still of great realistic significance.

In the process of the advancement of socialist literature and art today, there are still many problems that need to be solved, such as rectification of the leftist guiding ideology, criticism of the tendencies of bourgeois liberalization and the turning of art into a commodity, correct launching of criticism and self-criticism, the overcoming of the defects of lax and feeble leadership guidance, the strengthening of the internal unity of literary and art circles, problems of literary and artistic workers' individualist and liberalist workstyle, rectification and transformation of the systems of literary and art groups, etc. But if we fail to solve the relationship between literature and art and the masses--the problem of how literature and art are to correctly reflect the life of the masses and how they are to better serve the masses, then the many internal problems in literary and artistic work cannot be thoroughly solved; on the other hand, only when the relationship between literature and art and the masses of the people is solved will such concrete problems in literary and artistic work become easier to solve, since these problems are directly or indirectly related to this question of principle.

Therefore, I propose that 1982 should be the year for us to plunge deep into the life of the masses! Like literary and artistic workers at bases such as Yanan and others after the delivery of the "Speech" 40 years ago, let all of us go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers in our various ways, and forge an enthusiastic trend of plunging into the thick of life; then the literary and art circles will take on an entirely new outlook, and our literary and artistic creations will also achieve greater successes.

Drama is the art form closest to the masses and is firmly stamped with a mass character; those in drama circles should be in the forefront in plunging deep into the life of the masses. Not only should playwrights, directors, actors, stage art workers, and drama organization workers go among the masses in accordance with their respective circumstances, conditions, and their different ways, but the practice of theatrical troupes touring among the workers, peasants, and soldiers in a planned way should be maintained. In plunging into certain practical difficulties in life, it is hoped that the leaders will do their best to help these troupes in solving such difficulties.

Plunging into the thick of the life of the masses is not primarily for the purpose of gathering raw material for creation; more important is keeping an eye on elevating and transforming one's own ideological plane. Revolutionary authors and artists always attempt to influence and change society through their artistic creations, but according to Marx's proposition, when people seek to change the objective world, they must at the same time change their own subjective world. When we say that ideological reform will never come to an end, it is because time marches on incessantly, and if our thinking is to advance along with the time, we must continue to learn about new things and consider new problems; we must test our past designs, propositions, works, and artistic creations among the masses, revise them, develop them, and engage in new creations as a result. Only by advancing along with the masses who created the new times can our thinking avoid becoming backward or even petrified. Therefore, before we serve the people, we must understand the masses, understand their viewpoints, thoughts, feelings, what they care about, their world view and asthetic view, their troubles, pleasures, and internal worlds. Our thinking and feelings must be consistent with theirs; if they are not consistent or are even mutually incompatible, it will be necessary for us to examine wherein the problem lies otherwise, how can our artistic creations arouse a response from the vast ranks of the audience?

Only when we really understand them can we recognize the main currents in today's life and the vanguard of the tide of social progress and thereby improve, enrich, and transform our thinking and feelings. After paying a visit to the Gezhouba dam, an author who had written some erroneous works sighed: "Not until today did I recognize that the real China is here." Only when we stand together with them, share their weal and woe, communicate with them in ideas and sentiments, and only when we become members of the masses can we become their spokesmen. As Comrade Yaobang pointed out in his "Speech at the Play Writing Forum": "We should never become cold onlookers of life, we should never abandon our responsibility to promote development." In order to emancipate our thinking, it is also necessary to have our thinking emancipated from the constraint of the small circle of individualism and to launch ourselves in the trends of struggle on the part of the vast ranks of the masses and the advancement of the times. Whether reflecting today's life or writing about historical subjects, an author must have the standpoint, viewpoint, ideas and feelings of the masses today before he can accurately reflect reality and history, before his works can be understood and welcomed by the vast ranks of today's audience. This is why although some works may describe the contents of real life, because their authors have been insulated from life and separated from the masses, have fabricated their works while locked in their own houses, contrived their works at random, and sought only to expand their own egos, they have incurred resentment on the part of the audience in the end. To

sum up, today's writers and artists definitely cannot stay away from today's time and masses; otherwise, they will have no future.

Let us mobilize ourselves and welcome the new year with the practical action of plunging deep into the life of the masses and improving the level of our socialist literature and art.

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'BA YI RADIO' SCORES DENG ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

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[Text] It has been more than half a month since the holding of the talks between Chinese leaders and the U.S. assistant secretary of state. Facts show that China again came out as a big loser in the talks. Leaders of the central authorities had to make new concessions to the United States on the Taiwan issue. The United States reiterated that it has the right to be concerned with the freedom and security of the people in Taiwan and the right to provide the KMT authorities with weapons.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping responded to the U.S. statement in a cowardly and reckless manner; neither did he indicate opposition to the statement nor make any attempt to defend China's sovereignty and national dignity. In other words, U.S. imperialism has once again demonstrated to the whole world that it can interfere in China's internal affairs at will and that it is pursuing a "two China" policy.

It is well known that the U.S. State Department has approved the sale of \$970 million [figure as heard] worth of aircraft and spare parts for tanks and other military equipment to the Taiwan authorities. Under the Taiwan Relations Act, the United States has provided the KMT authorities with large quantities of arms and military equipment. From 1979 to 1981, the United States sold more than \$800 million worth of weapons to Taiwan.

It should be noted that the circumstances of supplying arms to the KMT in the past and at present are different. On the eve of our national day last year, Comrade Ye Jianying made public his proposal for the return of Taiwan to the motherland. The proposal won the enthusiastic support of the people of the whole country. Not long after that, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said affirmatively: "Since we are pursuing a policy of alliance with the United States, its leaders will certainly understand our proposal. They will certainly change their original stand on the Taiwan issue." In fact, however, U.S. leaders have openly declared that they will continue to provide Taiwan with weapons, support the KMT authorities and pursue a "two China" policy.

[Words indistinct] (?the U.S. stand on arms sales to Taiwan) has aroused the strong indignation of the Chinese people and has embarrassed Comrade Deng Xiaoping. On the one hand he failed to meet the Chinese people's demand that the United States

stop interfering in China's internal affairs; on the other hand he feared that a strong stand vis-a-vis the United States would harm friendship with that country. Under these circumstances Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote to U.S. President Reagan, asking him to send a plenipotentiary for talks on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Reagan dispatched the assistant secretary of state as his personal plenipotentiary for talks in Beijing. However, during the talks the U.S. assistant secretary of state ignored Comrade Deng Xiaoping's principle of alliance with the United States and determinedly adhered to the original U.S. stand--that the United States will continue to provide Taiwan with arms. This shows that the United States considers the talk about the identity of Sino-U.S. strategic objectives as meaningless.

[Words indistinct] the United States has made no concession at all on the Taiwan issue. The circumstances mentioned above show that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has suffered another setback in his policy of alliance with the United States and has gravely betrayed state and national interests.

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'FUJIAN RIBAO' REVIEWS ZHENG CHENGGONG'S EXPLOITS

OW090517 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 82 p 2

[Reference material by Guan Guiquan of the FUJIAN RIBAO information office:
"The Life Story of Zheng Chenggong"]

[Text] Zheng Chenggong was originally named Zheng Sen, and he styled himself Damu. A native of Fujian's Nanan County, Shijing village, Zheng Chenggong's father was Zheng Zhilong, a prefectural officer in charge of military affairs toward the end of the Ming dynasty. Zheng Chenggong's mother was a Japanese, Tagawa. Zheng Chenggong was born in Japan in 1624 when Dutch colonialists invaded Taiwan. After troops of the Qing dynasty entered China through the Shanghai Pass in 1625, Prince Zhu Yujian proclaimed himself emperor in Fuzhou. He made Zheng Zhilong Earl of Jianan. One day, Zheng Zhilong took Zheng Chenggong along to have an audience with the emperor. When the emperor asked Zheng Chenggong how to save the country, he replied: "Yue Fei said that 'As long as ministers are not greedy for money and generals do not fear death, the country will become tranquil.' In my opinion, these remarks are still of great significance." The emperor praised Zheng Chenggong for his opinion, bestowed on him the name of Zhu Chenggong and appointed him commander of the imperial guards. People have since called Chenggong "Koxinga." In 1646, troops of the Qing dynasty invaded Fujian in force, Prince Zhu Yujian was captured and Zheng Zhilong surrendered to the army of the Qing dynasty. At that time, Zheng Chenggong was 22 years old. Distressed to see the country conquered, his family ruined and the people suffering, he raised the banner of "kill my father and dedicate myself to saving the country." Zheng Chenggong and his commanders in arms went to Nanao (today's Nanao in Guangdong) by ship where they recruited soldiers. From there, they launched a counterattack and took Xiamen. Following that, they attacked and captured Zhangzhou. People in Fujian began to respond to Zheng Chenggong's call one after another.

Taiwan has been our country's territory since ancient times. After the Dutch colonialists invaded Taiwan in 1624, they exercised brutal colonial rule there. People on Taiwan continuously rose in resistance against the Dutch colonialists. In the spring of 1661, when Zheng Chenggong was preparing to drive the Dutch colonialists out of Taiwan, He Tingbin, a patriot, came to Xiamen from Taiwan and told him how the Taiwan people longed to return to the embrace of the motherland. He Tingbin also presented Zheng Chenggong with a map of Taiwan.

This further steeled Zheng Chenggong's determination to recover Taiwan. He wrote in his poem "Recover Taiwan": "Hack our way through difficulties to drive the Dutch enemy out; it may take 10 years to recover the foundation built by our forefathers. Tian Heng had 3,000 followers who did not want to leave him even when they had to go through twists and turns and put up with hardships."

On 1 March 1661 on the lunar calendar, Zheng Chenggong held a grand ceremony in Jinmen to pledge resolve before going to war. He left the defense of Xiamen to his son Zheng Jing. On 23 March, Zheng Chenggong personally led an army of 25,000 (it is also said to have been more than 40,000 troops) and 100 warships (it is also said to have been more than 300 warships) to advance toward Taiwan. The warships sailed from Jinmen Island's Liaolu Bay. On 24 March, when the warships entered waters near Penghu, they were hit by a storm. Zheng Chenggong ordered the warships to keep going despite the storm. Zheng Chenggong's army landed at night at Heliao Harbor in Luermen when the tide was high. After landing, his army attacked Chiqianlou. Defeated, the enemy garrison commander surrendered. Then Zheng Chenggong handed over command of Chiqianlou to his subordinate General Yang Chaodong, and he himself led his troops in attacking Chiqian City ("the ruler's city" built by Dutch colonialists in Tainan). Zheng Chenggong wrote a letter to the Dutch governor-general on Taiwan and demanded him to surrender. Aggressive in nature, the Dutch governor-general still attempted to stubbornly resist because access to Chiqian City was difficult. Then, Zheng Chenggong ordered his troops to surround the city and bombard it. People of Gaoshan nationality living near the city came to welcome and support Zheng Chenggong. People of Han nationality living in the city also gave information to Zheng Chenggong. Thus, the fate of the colonialists was in Zheng Chenggong's hands. Reinforcements sent by the Dutch colonialists from Batavia were also quickly repelled. Chiqian City was surrounded by Zheng Chenggong's army for more than 7 months, and over 1,600 enemy officers and men were killed or wounded. When the enemy's source of water was cut off, the Dutch governor-general finally raised a white flag and surrendered to Zheng Chenggong.

On 1 February 1662, the Dutch colonialists for the first time bowed their heads before the righteous Chinese people and admitted their aggression was defeated. At the ceremony to accept surrender, the awe-inspiring 38-year-old Zheng Chenggong sat in a tent flanked by fully armed guards. Tens of thousands of people, including people of the Han and Gaoshan nationalities, streamed into the square where the ceremony was held. Waves of applause resounded through the air over the island of Taiwan. The Dutch national flag fluttering over the city hall was torn down. The enemy signed the surrender treaty, and the enemy leader led 500 remnant troops in retreat in a sorry plight from Taiwan, a territory of our country. Taiwan, which had been in enemy hands for 38 years, returned to the motherland's embrace again.

After recovering Taiwan, Zheng Chenggong first abolished the Dutch colonialists' cruel exploitation system and renamed the city of Chiqian built by the Dutch Chengtianfu. He also renamed Taiwan Tongdu. Attaching great importance to the development of agricultural production, Zheng Chenggong immediately sent armymen

and naval fighters to reclaim wasteland. He "issued an order to all localities on the island encouraging farmers to promote agriculture and see to it that no farmland lay idle." He also sent agricultural technical personnel to all localities to guide the farmers and teach Taiwan's minority nationalities how to use oxen to till the land and how to use advanced farm implements. He also recruited immigrants from the mainland's coastal areas to help reclaim wasteland. As a result, agricultural production was continuously increased. Taiwan could supply Zhangzhou and Quanzhou with surplus grain each year. The annual sugarcane output on Taiwan also reached 300,000 dan, and it was sold to Fujian and foreign countries. While developing production, Zheng Chenggong also mobilized fighters, functionaries and military subordinates to "reclaim land and build houses on it" with a view to actively building Taiwan. Thanks to the industrious working people, the ancient features of Taiwan's cities, towns and countryside underwent tremendous changes.

On 15 May (1 May by the lunar calendar) 1662, Zheng Chenggong fell ill from constant overwork. He also caught a chill, and his condition worsened. He passed away on 23 May (8 May by the lunar calendar). He died at the age of 39, only 5 months after Taiwan's recovery. Zheng Chenggong's patriotism, his illustrious name and his lofty aspirations for the motherland's unification will forever live in the hearts of Taiwan compatriots and the people of the motherland.

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